

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol 1 No 137

15 July 1983

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

BAN YUE TAN Discusses PRC Foreign Policy Issues [25 Apr] A 1
U.S.-USSR Talks on Euromissile Reduction Adjourn A 3

UNITED STATES

PRC-U.S. Talks on Nuclear Energy Show Progress B 1
Ba Yi Comments on U.S. Policy Toward PRC B 1
CPPCC' Deng Yingchao Meets U.S. Correspondent B 1
CIA To Increase Aid to Nicaraguan Guerrillas B 2

SOVIET UNION

Ba Yi Comments on Sino-Soviet Relations C 1
Paper Cites Soviet Infiltration in Afghanistan C 2
[YANGCHENG WANBAO 13 Jul]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Diet Member Takeshi Noda Meets Wu Xueqian D 1
Holds Press Conference [KYODO] D 1
PRC, Japan Initial Taxation Avoidance Agreement D 1
Geng Biao, Others See Departing DPRK Delegation D 2
DPRK Organizations Greet PRC Counterparts on Anniversary D 2
PRC Sports Official Discusses Seoul Olympics [Seoul TONG-A ILBO] D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vanuatu Prime Minister Continues Beijing Visit E 1
Feted at Banquet E 1
Lays Wreath at Monument E 1
Talks With Zhao Ziyang E 1
PLA Protects Guangxi Peasants at Border With SRV E 2
More Kampuchean Flee SRV-Occupied Areas E 2
RENMIN RIBAO Cites Cause of Vietnam's Poverty [13 Jul] E 3
Correction to Vanuatu Prime Minister Visit E 3

SOUTH ASIA

PRC Envoy Praises Bangladesh's Achievements F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Mitterrand Stresses French Nuclear Independence	G 1
French Spokesman Underlines Policy	G 1
French Navy Receives First Thermonuclear Warhead	G 1
Wan Li Meets French Agriculture Minister	G 1
Favors Nuclear Cooperation [AFP]	G 2
He Kang, Others Attend French National Day Party	G 2
Italian Communist Party Delegation Visits Xian	G 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Li Peng Meets Visiting Sao Tome Culture Group	I 1
Cultural Agreement Signed	I 1
Mozambique President Receives PRC Envoy 14 July	I 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

U.S. Envoy's Mission to Central America Fails	J 1
Reportage on Visit of Colombian Senate Delegation	J 1
Visits Shanghai	J 1
Arrives in Guangzhou	J 2
Departs 12 July	J 2
Simon Bolivar's Birth Celebrated in Beijing	J 2
Briefs: Canadian Joint Venture	J 3

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Deng Cited on Party, Government Reform	K 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 11 Jul]	
Deng's Thoughts on Integrating Theory, Practice	K 4
[RENMIN RIBAO 11 Jul]	
Deng Xiaoping Speech on Party Line, Work Method	K 8
[HEBEI RIBAO 3 Jul]	
ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO on Studying Deng's Works	K 15
[2 Jul]	
RENMIN RIBAO Explains Number of Key Projects	K 16
[13 Jul]	
GUANGMING RIBAO on Raising Key Project Funds	K 17
[6 Jul]	
JINGJI RIBAO on Enforcing State Council Orders	K 19
[8 Jul]	
Health Ministry Circular Limits Drug Sales	K 20

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Huang Huang Directs Anhui Flood Control Work	O 1
Shanghai's JIEFENG RIBAO on Learning From Spy Case	O 1
[11 Jul]	

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Issues Circular on Exaction of Charges	P 1
Guangzhou Mayor on Education, Living Standards	P 1
Guangdong Meeting Calls for Better Social Order	P 2

Railway Station Construction Begins in Shenzhen	P 2
Hainan Meeting Stresses Improving Security	P 3
Dispute Delays Key Zhengzhou Railroad Project	P 3
Henan Reforms Provincial-Level Departments	P 5
Hubei Calls for Improving Social Order	P 5
Hubei Wins 'Initial Victory' in Antiflood Work	P 6
Wuhan's Changjiang River Level Subsides 14 July	P 6

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan's Yang Rudai at PLA Forum of Elderly Cadres	Q 1
Sichuan Meeting Calls for Improved Social Order	Q 1
Sichuan Conference on Unhealthy Economic Tendencies	Q 2

NORTH REGION

Nei Monggol Holds Public Security Conference	R 1
Nei Monggol Conference on Organizational Reform	R 1
Briefs: Shanxi Industrial Production	R 2

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Suffers Flood Disaster 11 July	S 1
Heilongjiang CPPCC Committee Holds Plenary Session	S 1
Heilongjiang Public Security Conference Held	S 1
People's Armed Police Force Set Up in Heilongjiang	S 2
Jilin Conference on Capital Construction Projects	S 3
Jilin Takes Steps To Solve Housing Problems	S 4
Briefs: Heilongjiang Mining Administration; Heilongjiang Industrial Output Value; Heilongjiang Light Industrial Output	S 4

NORTHWEST REGION

Xinjiang's Wang Enmao on Party School Education	T 1
Wang Enmao Attends Tea Party Marking Muslim Festival	T 1
Xinjiang Curbs Price Hikes, Exacting of Charges	T 2

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Historians Urge CPC-Kuomintang Cooperation	U 1
--	-----

TAIWAN

Taipei Radio Commentary on PRC Military Buildup	V 1
Briefs: Foreign Investment	V 1

BAN YUE TAN DISCUSSES PRC FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

HK140930 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese 25 Apr 83 pp 57-59

[Article rendered in question and answer format by BAN YUE TAN International Editorial Office: "Several Issues on Current Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Question: From 1 to 15 March, representatives of the PRC and the Soviet Union held a second round of talks in Moscow. How should the event be viewed?

Answer: We want to improve our relations with the Soviet Union and normalize relations between our two countries. Our side sent a special government envoy, Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, to take part in the Moscow talks. Generally speaking, these talks took place in a frank and calm atmosphere and were beneficial. The two sides also agreed to hold the third round of talks in Beijing.

The improvement of Sino-Soviet relations cannot just be achieved through an atmosphere; it is essential to do a number of down-to-earth things in order to eliminate obstacles to the normalization of relations between the two countries. Take Kampuchea for instance. As everyone knows, this problem was caused by Soviet support for Vietnam in committing aggression against this sovereign state. Vietnam up to now is still militarily occupying Kampuchea and refusing to withdraw. This not only wrecks peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region but also threatens China's security. If the Soviet Union were sincere, it should and could press Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea unconditionally.

Of course it is unrealistic to solve the problem of normalizing Sino-Soviet relations just through one or two rounds of talks. We hope the Soviet side will take a realistic approach.

Question: What about our current relations with East European nations?

Answer: There has been some development in China's relations with the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. It is our hope that through common efforts such relations will be further developed. This is in conformity with the mutual interests of each of our nations and peoples..

Question: How should we view current Sino-American relations?

Answer: The current state of Sino-U.S. relations is unsatisfactory. The Taiwan issue is currently the greatest obstacle to the development of relations between the two countries. In the Sino-U.S. joint communique of 17 August last year, the U.S. side undertook to reduce arms sales to Taiwan gradually and eventually resolve this issue. When Secretary of State Shultz visited China last February, he declared that the United States attaches importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations and desires to abide seriously by the Sino-U.S. joint communique. However, the United States ate its words very quickly. The State Department has recently proposed to Congress an increase in arms sales to Taiwan. Certain people in the United States always regard Taiwan as America's "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Pacific.

The United States has also created the incidents of the "Huguang railway debtor bonds" and "political asylum" for Hu Na (the U.S. Government announced on 4 April that it was granting so-called "political asylum" to the Chinese tennis player Hu Na) and has also unilaterally restricted Chinese textile imports and so on. These things cannot but affect the development of relations between the two countries.

Regarding the restriction on textile imports from our country, in the course of the development of the Sino-U.S. trade over the past 10 years there has been a trade deficit on the part of China of over \$10 billion, but Chinese textile exports amounted to only a very small portion of total textile imports of the United States. The fact that the United States has adopted unilateral measures in restricting Chinese textile imports compels our country to restrict and reduce the import of some American commodities.

Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed when receiving a U.S. House of Representatives delegation on 29 March that Sino-U.S. relations can only develop on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and mutual noninterference in internal affairs. The Chinese people have struggled for their own independence, sovereignty, and integrity of territories for over one or two centuries, and have made tremendous sacrifices. China certainly cannot sacrifice principles of upholding national dignity, independence, and sovereignty for the sake of developing relations with any foreign country.

Question: How should the U.S.-Soviet talks on disarmament be viewed?

Answer: We are for disarmament, and are not against it. Nevertheless, in view of the past experiences of talks, we should not expect too much of the disarmament talks between the United States and the USSR, including talks on the issue of nuclear weapons as regards to genuine nuclear disarmament. Both the United States and the Soviet Union should reduce their various nuclear weapons by a large margin. In the talks, the Soviet Union proposed to transfer part of its SS-20 missiles to the Asian Far East; this will not reduce the threat to Europe (for the Soviet Union may transfer them back any time), but it does increase the threat to the Far East and Asia. In our view, the nuclear weapons reduced should be destroyed, not transferred from one region to another.

Question: How should we view the strengthening of national defense forces of Japan?

Answer: As an independent nation, Japan should have certain strength in defense. However, such defense forces should be strictly limited to the realm of self-defense, and should not pose a threat to its neighboring nations. There are actually some people in Japan who attempt to revive militarism, and to relive the old experience of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." This merits our vigilance.

Question: What about current Sino-Indian relations?

Answer: China and India are two neighboring great countries, and both belong to the Third World. The Chinese Government attaches very great importance to the development of friendly relations between the Chinese and Indian peoples. The development of Sino-Indian relations not only accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries but also helps to promote Asian and world peace and stability. Although Chinese and Indian officials have held several rounds of talks, the two sides have made no progress at all on the border issue. However, we hold that so long as the two sides approach the problem in the attitude of solving it, a day will come when -- after patient and friendly consultations -- this problem left over from history will be solved in a fair and rational way.

Question: What are the five points of China's proposal concerning the Kampuchea issue?

Answer: The essentials of the proposal's five points are: Vietnam must first announce unconditional withdrawal of all its armed forces from Kampuchea; the Soviet Union should stop its actions in supporting Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea; if Vietnam decides to announce its complete withdrawal from Kampuchea, China is willing to resume talks with Vietnam when the first group of Vietnamese troops is withdrawn; when the Vietnamese Army is completely withdrawn from Kampuchea, the internal affairs of Kampuchea should be determined entirely by the Kampuchean people themselves; China is willing to make a common pledge with other nations not to interfere with the internal affairs of Kampuchea in whatever form, and to respect her status of independence, neutrality and non-alliance.

Question: What are our country's basic principle and essentials of policies for foreign affairs?

Answer: Our government's basic principle of the policies for foreign affairs is to maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands; its essentials are: China will not attach itself to any big power or bloc of nations, and will not submit itself to the pressure of any big power. The general principle of the policies for foreign affairs of our state is to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. The standpoint of our foreign affairs policies is to strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third World. No matter which superpower pursues a policy of hegemonism in whatever part of the world, we will firmly oppose it.

U.S.-USSR TALKS ON EUROMISSILE REDUCTION ADJOURN

OW141744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva, July 14 (XINHUA) -- The U.S.-Soviet Euro-missiles reduction talks adjourned here today, with no divulgence from either side on whether any progress had been made during the 20-month-old negotiations.

However, there were reports that the Soviet Union had turned down a proposal put forward by U.S. President Reagan late last March for the conclusion of a "provisional agreement" on the reduction of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. The proposal suggests that the United States will sharply reduce the number of Pershing II and land-based cruise missiles planned to be deployed in Europe, if the Soviet Union reduces the number of warheads of its middle- and long-range missiles deployed across the world to a level equal to that of the United States.

A report from Brussels said that representatives from 15 North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries issued a declaration today supporting the U.S. proposal. The representatives expressed the hope that in the near future "a verifiable agreement providing for U.S. and Soviet equality could be reached in Geneva."

The next round of U.S.-Soviet Euro-missiles talks is scheduled for early September.

PRC-U.S. TALKS ON NUCLEAR ENERGY SHOW PROGRESS

OW150830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, July 14 (XINHUA) -- Good progress has been made in the talks between China and the U.S. over cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

A Chinese nuclear delegation headed by Jia Weiwen, commissioner of the State Science and Technology Commission, visited Washington from July 11 to 14 and had talks with a U.S. delegation led by Ambassador-At-Large Richard T. Kennedy.

The wide-ranging talks were held with a view to establishing a firm basis for bilateral cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

It was agreed that further talks will be held soon.

The Chinese delegation arrived in the United States on July 9 at the invitation of Secretary of State George Shultz. It will leave for home on July 23.

BA YI COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD PRC

OW150131 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China at 1325 GMT on 11 July carries the following items on President Reagan's forthcoming Asian tour and U.S. sales of advanced technology to the PRC. Herewith are the texts:

1. U.S. President Reagan recently announced that he would visit Japan, South Korea and Indonesia on his Asian tour in October this year but that he would not go to Beijing. He also said: China needs the United States more than the United States needs China. Therefore, I think Premier Zhao Ziyang should visit the United States first before I will consider going to Beijing.

2. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz reiterated that the U.S. Government has approved the sale of certain items of advanced technology to China. It is obvious that the U.S. imperialists are using dual tactics coupled with threats and promises in dealing with China by promoting a two-China policy on the one hand and extending for another year most favored nation treatment in trade with China on the other hand.

CPPCC'S DENG YINGCHAO MEETS U.S. CORRESPONDENT

OW151016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, today met with Julie Moon, White House correspondent of the U.S.-Asian News Service and first vice-president of the Washington Press Club.

Deng Yingchao answered Moon's questions about her revolutionary experiences and women's movement in China.

Julie Moon came here July 13 on a two-week visit to China as guest of the GUANGMING DAILY.

I. 15 Jul 83

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

CIA TO INCREASE AID TO NICARAGUAN GUERRILLAS

OW141848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, July 14 (XINHUA) -- The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is planning to give more covert aid to anti-government guerrillas in Nicaragua, according to reports here.

U.S. intelligence sources told the ASSOCIATED PRESS that the CIA, having already overspent this year's 19 million dollar budget for the purpose, is planning to give a new aid of less than double of the budget to the anti-Sandinista forces.

The support package, waiting for presidential authorization, includes money and materials, THE WASHINGTON POST today quoted U.S. officials as saying.

A CIA report two month ago estimated the U.S.-supported forces at 7,000 men. However, the officially estimated number of the forces rose to about 10,000 last week.

Critics of the CIA operation believed that new recruits joined the forces just for large cash payments.

Most of the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan anti-Sandinista guerrillas are reportedly stationed near the Nicaragua-Honduras border.

BA YI COMMENTS ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW150645 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] It is natural to show much interest in the question of improving Sino-Soviet relations. Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his report on government work that relations between China and the Soviet Union have been strained over a long period of time, and this is not to the advantage of either party. People of both countries are concerned about the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

Although strained relations between our country and the Soviet Union have recently eased to some extent, they are still far from normal on the whole. This state of affairs not only is not beneficial to either side but also seriously harms the interests of the two countries.

What should we do now? The only answer is to try hard to find a way for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. However, we have to consider that there are many disputes and outstanding problems between the two sides because of the longstanding mutual prejudices and strained relations. This has resulted in mutual suspicion and mistrust, which have become obstacles to the normalization of relations.

But this is not the major problem. Even the toughest problem can be solved if both sides try their best. The problem is that a certain leader of the party Central Committee maintains that the Soviet Union should make new efforts to improve Sino-Soviet relations. At the recent NPC session, someone said that the people of the two countries wish to have Sino-Soviet relations normalized, but at the same time he listed the prerequisite that we expect the Soviet side to prove its sincerity with actual deeds. This is actually asking the Soviet Union to unilaterally prove its sincerity by eliminating suspicions and mistrust between the two countries. What this actually means is that the Soviet Union should remove obstacles to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

At the same time, a certain person of the party Central Committee not only has no intention to remove these obstacles in a reasonable way, but on the contrary has deliberately exaggerated their significance. Instead of seeking common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones, he has overemphasized the disputes and outstanding problems between the two countries on the basis of his old prejudices. He has put forward terms that are apparently unacceptable to the other side. Moreover, particular anti-Soviet propaganda has been made recently alleging that the Soviet Union is pursuing hegemonism and threatening China. This, in fact, is creating new obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. Obviously this is a very unreasonable act. As everybody knows, to settle disputes, iron out differences and eliminate prejudices, suspicions and mutual mistrust it is first necessary for both sides to make common efforts to solve problems that can be solved at present and to make reasonable concessions by taking the long-term interest of the two parties into consideration. As for problems that cannot be solved now, they may be solved later.

The logic of life shows us that only if they proceed step by step in the same direction and make joint efforts to remove obstacles on the way can two parties reach agreement and solve the most complicated problems.

PAPER CITES SOVIET INFILTRATION IN AFGHANISTAN

HK150417 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 4

["XINHUA special article by YANGCHENG WANBAO" by Hao Zhangyin: "Soviet Control and Infiltration in Afghanistan"]

[Text] More than 3 years ago, after occupying Afghanistan by force, the Soviet Union propped up the pro-Soviet Karmal regime. Since then the Soviet Union has made attempts to control the party, government, and army of this regime by relying on its 100,000 odd troops, thousands of intelligence agents, and all kinds of "experts" and "advisers" in Afghanistan.

According to Western media reports, after its armed occupation of Afghanistan the Soviet Union first disarmed the former Afghan troops and then, through a general "investigation," purged those "elements not loyal to" the Soviet Army and reorganized the Afghan troops, thus gaining power over the Karmal regime's army. While reorganizing the Afghan troops the Soviet Union, with the assistance of its intelligence agents, established a "secret police" force which had some 100,000 people. This force was called "government officials," but in fact it carried out all kinds of espionage activities. Under its control and supervision, thousands of innocent Afghans were arrested, locked up, and put in jail. In recent years the Soviet Union also dispatched some thousands of "experts" and "advisers" to infiltrate the Afghan ministries of foreign affairs, internal affairs, economy, culture, education and so on, under the pretence of giving aid. These people placed themselves above the "officials" at various levels of the Karmal regime, issued orders, and tried to put their "plans" for infiltrating Afghanistan -- which were long ago plotted in Moscow -- into operation. Furthermore, experts of other countries working in the economic, public health, agricultural, and other departments in Afghanistan also had to make contacts with the Soviets before starting their work.

In order to attain its aim of occupying Afghanistan over a long period of time, the Soviet "experts" also pursued the policy of "Sovietizing Afghanistan" in schools and intensified the training local agents. The primary schools had to use translated Soviet textbooks as teaching materials. In Kabul University, the official documents and all sorts of Soviet periodicals were regarded as reading or research materials. The Soviet Union also prepared a scheme for "training" Afghan students. Every year, some 2,000 Afghan students were selected to receive training in the Soviet Union. They were sent back to Afghanistan after training and assigned to party, government, and army departments of the Karmal regime. Now there are over 10,000 Afghan students studying in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union also controls the economic lifelines of Afghanistan under the pretence of "giving aid" and, at the same time, wantonly plunders the natural resources of Afghanistan. According to Western media reports, in the past few years the Soviet Union, under the guise of "helping" Afghanistan carry out economic construction, has built large numbers of strategic highways, military airports, and other permanent military installations, and attempted to gradually turn Afghanistan into its military base. The Soviet Union has also exploited the gas field in northern Afghanistan and imported its products to the Soviet Union at less than one-third of the price of the gas which the Soviet Union sold to European countries. This once again reveals the ugly features of the Soviet Union in rapaciously plundering the natural resources of Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union's occupation and control over Afghanistan has aroused strong discontent and resistance among the Afghan people.

JAPANESE DIET MEMBER TAKESHI NODA MEETS WU XUEQIAN

OW141031 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met with Takeshi Noda, member of the Japanese House of Representatives and director-general of the Japan-China Society, this morning.

Takeshi Noda conveyed to Wu Xueqian Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's oral message, which stressed the importance of developing relations between Japan and China, and described the relationship of trust between them as the foundation for Asian peace.

Wu Xueqian said the Chinese Government will continue to strengthen Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation. Its policy for expanding Sino-Japanese friendship will not change. "We will make further efforts so that the existing friendly relations will carry on for generations to come," he added.

Wu Xueqian and Takeshi Noda also exchanged views on other issues of common concern. Japanese Ambassador To China Yasue Katori was present.

Holds Press Conference

OW150915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 15 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has said relations between China and the United States, strained over the past two years, are taking a turn for the better, a Japanese politician said Friday.

Takeshi Noda, visiting here as president of the Japan-China Association, disclosed the conversation he had with Wu Thursday at a press conference. Noda quoted Wu as saying Sino-American relations "have shown a slight change during the recent month or two." Noda is a member of Diet (Japanese parliament) from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

As one of the signs of the change, Noda said, Wu cited an announcement of the Ronald Reagan administration last month that it would drastically relax regulations on U.S. high technology exports to China.

Wu also confirmed that Washington and Beijing were in contact to coordinate the schedule for a visit of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to China. Reports from Washington have said Weinberger planned to go to Beijing this autumn.

The relations between China and U.S. were strained over such issues as U.S. arms exports to Taiwan, defection to the U.S. of a popular Chinese woman tennis player and the resumption of air service to Taiwan route by Pan American.

Foreign Minister Wu also disclosed that the Soviet Union signaled its desire to have its Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa visit China, according to Noda.

Noda also quoted a Chinese diplomatic official as saying that ties between China and Mongolia, which deteriorated following the mass expulsion of ethnic Chinese from Mongolia, have been improving. Part of the cause of the conflict lay on the Chinese side, the official was quoted as telling Noda. Wu said he would hold talks with U.S. Government leaders in early October after attending the U.N. General Assembly in New York, according to Noda.

PRC, JAPAN INITIAL TAXATION AVOIDANCE AGREEMENT

OW150930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) -- An "Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion With Respect to Taxes on Income" between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Japan was initiated here today.

China and Japan have held five rounds of talks on the agreement since January 1981. The fifth round took place in the Chinese capital July 7-15.

Taking part in the talks were representatives from the Chinese Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs and representatives from the Japanese Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs.

Through friendly consultations on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, the Chinese and Japanese taxation delegations reached unanimity on all provisions of the agreement. The first such agreement China has initialed with a foreign country, it will help expand economic and technical cooperation and increase exchanges of personnel between China and Japan.

The taxes to which this agreement shall apply are individual income tax, income tax on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment income tax on foreign enterprises and local income tax in China, and income tax, corporation tax and local inhabitant taxes in Japan.

The 30-article agreement includes stipulations for the reduction of tax rates on dividends, interest and royalties, method of tax credit, favorable tax treatment for the exchange of personnel between the two countries in the cultural, sports and educational fields, and measures for preventing fiscal evasion.

GENG BIAO, OTHERS SEE DEPARTING DPRK DELEGATION

OW141303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- The delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by its Chairman Yang Hyong-sop wound up a friendship visit to China and left here for home via Dandong by train this afternoon.

Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, went to the guesthouse to bid farewell to the guests, and saw them off at the railway station.

Also seeing the guests off at the station were Wang Harbin, secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. Ambassador to China.

This morning, the Korean guests visited the China-Korea friendship people's commune on the outskirts of Beijing.

DPRK ORGANIZATIONS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

SK150012 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Organizations of workers, youths, and women of Korea cabled messages of congratulations to their Chinese counterparts on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the PRC-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

In its message to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea said: Since the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was signed, the working classes of our two countries have further developed their close, friendly relations in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the common cause of socialism, supporting and closely cooperating with each other.

The friendship and unity between the peoples and working classes of Korea and China are being continuously strengthened and developing thanks to the warm concern of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, and respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

We firmly believe that friendly and cooperative relations between the two working classes of Korea and China will also be continuously strengthened and develop in the future.

In their messages to the Central Committee of the CYL, the All-China Youth Federation, and the All-China Students Federation, the Central Committee of the League of the Socialist Working Youths of Korea and the Korean Students Committee said: Over the past 22 years since the conclusion of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, friendly and cooperative relations between the youths and students of the two countries have firmly developed and the revolutionary friendship between the students and youths of the two countries based on the great historic tradition of Korea-China friendship has deepened further. We believe that this friendship will be further strengthened and developed.

We sincerely believe that you will attain new success in the struggle to carry out socialist construction for modernization, upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC congress and to push ahead with a grand plan for achieving the country's reunification by restoring Taiwan to the motherland.

In its message to the All-China Women's Federation, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union said: Over the past 22 years, traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and China have been further strengthened and thus cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields has rapidly developed. We believe that friendly and cooperative relations between the women of our two countries will also be further strengthened and developed in the future.

PRC SPORTS OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK110343 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jul 83 p 8

[Correspondent Yun Tuk-hon's report from Edmonton on interview with PRC sports team leader participating in the World University Games]

[Text] Li Furong, 45, who is leading the Red Chinese team participating in the World University Games disclosed the current situation of the Red Chinese sports on 9 July.

[Question] Red China has sent a large team this time. How did you select the participants?

[Answer] We have formed the team mostly with freshmen. We will send a full-fledged representative team to the Los Angeles Olympics next year and the international sports meetings thereafter.

[Question] Will Red China participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics?

[Answer] It is too early to comment on that subject. My personal view, however, is that we ought to send a crack team to it to compete with the world's sports powers.

[Question] What do you think about sports in the ROK?

[Answer] As revealed in the Asian Games last year, I think the ROK will be a good team to compete with in the international arena in the future. I highly regard the ability of the ROK, although it was in sort of a slump in the current Universiad.

Li Furong participated in the 37th World Table Tennis Championships -- held in Tokyo last April -- as general manager of the Red Chinese team, and he is well known to ROK sports circles as an influential person in Red China's sports circles.

VANUATU PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES BEIJING VISIT

Feted at Banquet

OW141638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here this evening that the Chinese Government resolutely supports the South Pacific countries in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence, strengthening regional cooperation and opposing big powers' interference in the South Pacific affairs.

Zhao Ziyang made this remark at a banquet he gave this evening in honor of Walter Hadye Lini, prime minister and minister of justice and foreign affairs of the Republic of Vanuatu.

He said: "At present, South Pacific countries, like other Third World countries, are still hampered by the inequitable and unjust old international economic order, which has caused numerous difficulties in the economic development of Third World countries and directly affected the consolidation of their political independence.

"The people of China and the rest of the Third World countries are brothers sharing weal and woe. The Chinese Government and people are ready to strengthen unity and develop cooperation with Vanuatu and other South Pacific countries, and work with them to change the old international economic order."

Zhao Ziyang said: "During the past year or more since the establishment of diplomatic relations, relations between China and Vanuatu have made satisfactory progress. The Chinese Government, he said, will continue to make efforts to maintain and develop this relationship." He expressed the belief that the prime minister's current visit to China will no doubt further promote the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister Lini thanked the Chinese Government for its understanding and concern for the situation in Vanuatu. He said that China is in a "better position" to understand the developmental problems of countries like Vanuatu. Lini said, "My government highly values the relations established between China and Vanuatu. Vanuatu is grateful for the commencement of an economic and technological cooperation program since May, 1983." He said it is a "mutual desire to further promote and develop this relation."

The banquet, held in the Great Hall of the People, was attended by all members of the entourage of the prime minister. Also present were Ji Pengfei, state councillor, Yang Yichen, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs.

Lays Wreath at Monument

OW150210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) -- Walter Hadye Lini, prime minister and minister of justice and foreign affairs of the Republic of Vanuatu, placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes in Tiananmen Square this morning in the company of Cui Naifu, Chinese minister of civil affairs.

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW150834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vanuatu Prime Minister Walter Hadye Lini this morning held talks on bilateral relations.

Sources said the talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. The two leaders said that they would take positive steps to steadily develop the friendship and cooperation between China and Vanuatu. They explored possibilities to expand economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The two leaders also exchanged views on international issues of common concern, particularly the Kampuchean issue and the situation in the South Pacific region.

Present on the Vanuatu sides were William Victor Girles Kattan, attorney-general, and Nikenike Vurobaravu, secretary for foreign affairs.

On the Chinese side were Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs, Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

PLA PROTECTS GUANGXI PEASANTS AT BORDER WITH SRV

OW142202 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 14 Jul 83

[By reporter Lin Ning and correspondent Song Qian]

[Text] Nanning, 14 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Guangxi Border Defense Force has assigned more than 100 armed detachments to protect the border people who are engaged in summer harvesting and planting.

In July, a busy season of summer harvesting and planting has begun in the Guangxi Border region. Rice in more than 4,000 mu of land near the border is turning yellow and emitting fragrance, and a good harvest is in sight. While the people of various nationalities in the border region are happily harvesting the summer grain and are busy in preparing for next crops, Vietnamese armed personnel are constantly carrying out incursions and harassment. They shell and fire at our people working in the fields, kill, wound and kidnap the people and plunder farm cattle. In order to protect the border people and ensure normal conditions for production for them, the Guangxi Border Defense Force has assigned armed detachments to protect the people harvesting crops or transplanting seedlings in the fields. Members of the detachments also help the people in rush harvesting and planting.

The Baowei production brigade of the Wude Commune in Longzhou County has more than 300 mu of rice paddies on the border. The people could not gather the crop because the Vietnamese troops constantly strafed them when they were working in the fields. The armed detachments assigned by the border defense force have mounted firearms on hilltops there to keep close watch on the Vietnamese troops' movements and prevented them from acting rashly.

The Youai production team of the Banwang production brigade in the Xiashi Commune has more than 400 mu of paddies near the boundary line. While the peasants were beginning to gather the crop, six fully armed Vietnamese troops hid on the other side of the boundary line in an attempt to attack and harass our people. Our sentries discovered them before they could attack. Our armed detachments rapidly took advantageous positions and frustrated the Vietnamese troops' sabotage scheme.

MORE KAMPUCHEANS FLEE SRV-OCCUPIED AREAS

OW140828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, July 14 (XINHUA) -- Some 15,000 Kampuchean civilians have fled their villages under Vietnamese occupation to areas held by the Kampuchean resistance forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border since last month, THE NATION REVIEW reported today.

Most of them came from the Kampuchean province of Siem Reap which covers part of the Tonle Sap Lake inside Kampuchea.

The exodus started late May when the Vietnamese occupation troops cracked down on local officials and civilians opposing "Vietnamization" of the areas around the Tonle Sap. About 90 Kampuchean people were killed.

RENMIN RIBAO CITES CAUSE OF VIETNAM'S POVERTY

HK140943 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Xu Ping: "Why 'the Poorest'?"]

[Text] The invasion of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese authorities has exhausted the means of the people, and the country is rapidly deteriorating. As a result, Western reporters have caustically remarked: "The soil of Vietnam is barren and the people are as thin as lathes. It is impossible to extract anything from either Vietnam or the Vietnamese people."

The Vietnamese authorities have been reduced to such a plight, yet Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has the effrontery to capitalize on this, and, flashing the gold-lettered signboard of "the poorest," he said "There is no other country in the world as poor as our country," and begged the countries of the West to resume aid to Vietnam.

Vietnam's poverty is a fact, but the question is why has it become poor? Vietnam is not without fertile land, and the people of Vietnam are also not born thin. Perhaps because among the people holding power in Vietnam at present are such wastrels as Nguyen Co Thach. This group of people only know how to feed on the flesh and blood of the people and beg from foreign countries in order to wantonly engage in bloody war, aggression, and expansion. They have brought to a total state of collapse the perfectly good condition of Vietnam. In this kind of situation, it is perfectly clear to everybody whether the aid supplied to Vietnam will actually help the Vietnamese people or encourage aggression and expansion. What the golden-lettered signboard of "the poorest" displayed by Nguyen Co Thach elicits, will only be ridicule.

CORRECTION TO VANUATU PRIME MINISTER VISIT

The following correction pertains to the item headlined, "Zhao Ziyang Greeted by Prime Minister Walter Lini," published in the 14 July CHINA DAILY REPORT on page E 5: The headline should read... "Vanuatu Prime Minister Walter Lini Greeted by Zhao Ziyang"..

PRC ENVOY PRAISES BANGLADESH'S ACHIEVEMENTS

OW141904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Dhaka, July 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador Xiao Xiangqian today congratulated the Bangladesh martial law government on its achievements made in the internal and external affairs in the past year. Calling on Bangladesh chief martial law administrator Hussain Mohammad Ershad, the following day of the biggest Muslim festival -- fast-breaking [as received], the Chinese ambassador said, "We are glad to see the fact that the Bangladesh people are celebrating their festival with joy that demonstrates the improvement of the economy and the social stability."

Ershad briefed the Chinese ambassador on the policies and measures to be taken by his government in increasing food production, controlling population boom and developing rural areas.

Referring to the national election to be held in March 1985, he said the government is determined to step up the transition of democracy and promote further peace and stability in the country so as to create favorable conditions for developing national economy.

Ershad and Xiao also expressed their satisfaction over the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Bangladesh and China. They were convinced that the good relations will be further strengthened in the future.

MITTERRAND STRESSES FRENCH NUCLEAR INDEPENDENCE

OW151030 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, July 14 (XINHUA) -- President Francois Mitterrand today reaffirmed France's rejection to Moscow's calls to include her independent nuclear strength in the U.S. -Soviet talks.

Speaking on television during a Bastille Day reception, Mitterrand said, "Anything linked to our independence and national integrity is neither decided in Moscow, nor Washington, nor Geneva but in Paris and by me."

He said France's nuclear striking force is its "only means of defense" and must be "preserved, improved and modernized." Any result of the Geneva negotiations between Washington and Moscow will have no binding force upon France, the president said.

French Spokesman Underlines Policy

OW141750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, July 13 (XINHUA) -- The French Government reiterated Wednesday that it will not accept any proposals for the inclusion of France's nuclear deterrent in the overall forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Government spokesman Max Gallo made the statement after a cabinet meeting today. Observers here indicated that his statement was in response to the position taken by the French Communist Party on France's nuclear weapons as shown in a joint statement issued by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, and Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The joint statement said: "The French Communist Party believes that since France is a member of the North Atlantic Alliance and as such has appropriate commitment, its nuclear forces should be taken into account in this context during the overall count of the forces existing in Europe."

Gallo stressed that any attempts to have the French nuclear deterrent included in the forces of NATO are attempts to bind France's independence. This is unacceptable to France, he declared.

FRENCH NAVY RECEIVES FIRST THERMONUCLEAR WARHEAD

OW141756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, July 13 (XINHUA) -- France took a significant step in multiplying the war-head for its ballistic missiles as the Navy received yesterday the first thermonuclear warhead of the "M4" missile designed to be installed on the submarine "Inflexible."

The "M4" missile is 11.50 meters long and 1.93 meters in diameter, and will carry six war-heads with each having an explosive force equalling 150 kilotons of TNT. It has a range of 4,000 kilometers. The "M20" missile installed now on France's nuclear submarines and the "S3" missile deployed in the Plateau d'Albion carry a single war-head.

WAN LI MEETS FRENCH AGRICULTURE MINISTER

OW141255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with a French agricultural delegation led by Minister of Agriculture Michel Rocard.

Wan Li said that China and France have enlarged their economic cooperation and trade in recent years. He expressed the hope that the two countries will further their cooperation in various fields, especially in agriculture. "Such cooperation is in accord with the needs of both countries and the wishes of the two peoples," he said.

Rocard said that there are possibilities for the two countries to further their cooperation. China's ancient history and stable political situation provide favorable conditions for making this cooperation effective. He hoped that the two sides will take further measures to promote cooperation in various fields.

AFP: Favors Nuclear Cooperation

OW141932 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 1r (AFP) -- There is "enormous" potential for development of agricultural trade between China and France, French Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard said here today.

Mr Rocard also told a press conference that Chinese Vice Prime Minister Wan Li had spoken "favourably" of bilateral cooperation in the civil nuclear field. Mr. Rocard, who had talks today with Mr. Wan, declined to give details on this.

During a visit to Beijing by French President Francois Mitterand in May the two sides signed a memorandum of understanding on the supply to China of our French nuclear reactors for two power stations. One of these would be in the south and the other in the east of the country, and the project would cost several billion dollars.

Mr Rocard arrived here last Friday for a week-long visit.

HE KANG, OTHERS ATTEND FRENCH NATIONAL DAY PARTY

OW141414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1327 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 1r (XINHUA) -- French Ambassador to China Charles Malo gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the national day of France.

Among the guests were He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, Wen Minsheng, minister of posts and telecommunications, Yao Guang, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Beijing.

Michel Rocard, French minister of agriculture, who is now visiting China, attended the reception.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS XIAN

HK130211 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Headed by PCI member (Masco Jarrot), an activist delegation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], wound up its visit to Xian and left for Shanghai yesterday morning. The delegation arrived in Xian on 9 July. On the night of 10 July, Zhou Yaguang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, met with and feted all members of the delegation. On both its arrival in, and departure from Xian, (Wei Mingzhong), director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, went to the airport to welcome and see off the delegation. He also accompanied the delegation on a visit to the memorial hall of the Xian office of the Eighth Route Army, as well as other places of historic interest and scenic beauty.

LI PENG MEETS VISITING SAO TOME CULTURE GROUP

OW131204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Li Peng, vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with a government cultural delegation from Sao Tome and Principe. It is led by Joaquim Rafael Branco, minister of education and culture.

Present on the occasion was Chen Xinren, advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on July 10.

Cultural Agreement Signed

OW140833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- A cultural agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was signed here today.

The agreement was signed by Zhu Muzhi, China's minister of culture, and Joaquim Rafael Branco, head of the visiting government cultural delegation of Sao Tome and Principe and minister of education and culture and minister of information.

The two governments agreed to promote exchanges and cooperation in culture, education, the sciences, public health, sports, publishing, journalism and broadcasting.

The Sao Tome and Principe delegation left here this afternoon for a tour of the East China cities of Hangzhou and Shanghai, before returning home.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC ENVOY 14 JULY

OW150146 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Maputo, July 14 (XINHUA) -- Mozambique President Samora Moises Machel received here today Chinese Ambassador Wang Hao and had a cordial talk with him.

Samora Moises Machel expressed his thanks to China for its economic aid and hoped that economic cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop.

U.S. ENVOY'S MISSION TO CENTRAL AMERICA FAILS

OW111951 Beijing XINHUA in English 1335 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, July 10 (XINHUA) -- Failing in his bid to hold direct talks with the Salvadoran guerrilla leaders, U.S. special ambassador Richard Stone Sunday left here for Washington via San Salvador, cutting short his planned 10-day Central America "peace mission".

Richard Stone, appointed by President Ronald Reagan as U.S. special ambassador to Central America last June, planned a 10-day swing through Central and South America in a bid to seek a "negotiated settlement" of the bloody 3-year-old civil war in El Salvador.

At the initiative of Costa Rican President Alberto Monge, Stone arrived in San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, from El Salvador on July 8, preparing for talks there with Salvadoran guerrilla leaders the next day. However, the scheduled talks failed to take place due to differences existing between the two sides. Wishing to act as a "mediator" between the Salvadoran Government and the anti-government guerrilla movements, Stone reportedly urged the guerrillas to accept the government offer by putting down their arms and participating in Salvadoran elections tentatively scheduled for December. Stone's proposals were rejected again by the guerrillas who said that Stone was not in a position to act as a "mediator" since the United States should be considered as "part of the conflict in El Salvador." They believed that problems could not be solved by elections in the war-ridden El Salvador. Furthermore, they noted that the proposed talks should not be confined to guerrilla participation in the elections.

A communique issued by the Salvadoran guerrilla movements -- the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) and the Farabundo National Liberation Front (FMLN) - in San Jose yesterday said the proposed meeting was cancelled because "it was not possible to obtain an agreement on procedural aspects" and "neither did the propagandistic environment that preceded it help." However, the communique said the guerrilla movements remained interested in a meeting with Stone "without preconditions and based on an open agenda." The communique called on the Costa Rican president to continue his efforts to help bring the two sides together.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY COLOMBIAN SENATE DELEGATION

Visits Shanghai

OW091948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Shanghai, July 9 (XINHUA) -- Mario Giraldo Benao, second vice-president of the Colombian Senate, and members of his delegation visited a hospital here this morning, as part of their nine-day visit in China. The guests watched an operation conducted with acupuncture anaesthesia, and acupuncture treatment. They also saw a documentary film about the prevention and cure of liver cancer at the hospital. Himself a doctor, Giraldo spoke with Chinese physicians about the treatment of urinary diseases. They also exchanged views on the treatment programs several patients. He spoke highly of the Chinese doctors' achievements in developing acupuncture and modern medical techniques of treating liver cancer. Other delegation members went to a local court and listened to a judgment on a larceny case this morning. They also visited a Shanghai machine tool plant and a carpet factory in the afternoon. The delegation arrived here from Xian yesterday afternoon. The Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee hosted a dinner party for the Colombian congressmen yesterday evening.

Arrives on Guangzhou

OW101452 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Guangzhou, July 10 (XINHUA) -- The Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation from the Colombian Congress led by Mario Giraldo Benao, second vice-president of the Colombian Senate. Luo Tian, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, addressed the banquet in welcome of the Colombian guests. Giraldo noted that this visit has achieved the anticipated results and enriched the understanding of China's history, philosophy and political system. Zeng Tao, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who is accompanying the guests on the visit was present at the banquet. The guests arrived here by special plane from Shanghai this afternoon. They will stay here for two days.

Departs 12 July

OW121421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1342 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Guangzhou, July 12 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Colombian Congress, led by Mario Giraldo Benao, second vice-president of the Colombian Senate, wound up its visit to China and left here for home this evening.

Prior to his departure, Mario Giraldo Benao told XINHUA that during its stay in China the delegation acquired a fuller understanding of China's history, culture, economic construction achievements and developed valuable contacts with Chinese leaders. He said they have witnessed China in the process of modernization and were inspired by the nation's new image. He thanked China for its support to Colombia in its action taken in the issues of the Caribbean region and Central America.

Earlier, the delegation visited factories and residential area in Foshan City. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Zeng Tao, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Xue Yan, vice-chairman of the Guangdong Provincial National Congress Standing Committee.

SIMON BOLIVAR'S BIRTH CELEBRATED IN BEIJING

OW081550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1326 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA) -- The bicentenary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, an outstanding Venezuelan national hero who freed several Latin-American republics from Spanish rule, was honored at a meeting sponsored jointly by the Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian and Venezuelan ambassadors to China this afternoon.

Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi was invited to speak at the commemorative meeting. He said that Simon Bolivar was one of the famous leaders of the Latin American independence movement and a recognized great liberator of Latin America. He said Bolivar was not only an outstanding military commander but also a far-sighted political thinker. "Bolivar stood for democracy, freedom, equality and social justice, opposed foreign aggression and interference, actively advocated unity and alliance of the Latin American countries and the establishment of an international order based on equality," he added. Zhu Muzhi noted that Bolivar's ideas are still of practical significance to the peoples of Latin America and other Third World countries today. He said the Chinese people long held Bolivar in esteem. His spirit will certainly be carried forward and the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of China and Latin American countries will continue to grow, he added.

I. 15 Jul 83

J 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The sponsors, Gonzalo Gomez Gomez, Gonzalo Paredes, Juan Alayza Rospigliosi and Regulo Burelli Rivas also spoke at the meeting. They gave an account of the life of Simon Bolivar as a fighter for independence and freedom.

Among the guests were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu and leading members of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Ministry of Radio and Television and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Diplomatic envoys from Latin American and European countries were also present.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN JOINT VENTURE -- Shanghai, 5 Jul (XINHUA) -- China will operate a joint venture in Canada to produce canned Chinese food such as stewed pigs' feet, stir-fried boiled meat slices in hot sauce and pork with preserved vegetables. The Maling Canned Food Factory in Shanghai, one of the oldest food producers in China, in cooperation with the Hing Chong Trading Corporation of Canada, plans to produce the food as a joint venture. Under the contract signed by the two parties in March of this year, the first stage of the venture calls for the Maling Canned Food Factory to produce the Mailing Brand canned food in Shanghai with materials supplied by the Canadian corporation. The products will then be shipped to Canada for sales. Later, the canning will also be done in a factory to be built in Canada. China has run a number of similar joint ventures in foreign countries including Japan, the United States and Yugoslavia, producing Beijing roast duck, spicy Sichuan dishes and other varieties. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 5 Jul 83 OW]

DENG CITED ON PARTY, GOVERNMENT REFORM

HK141018 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Yu Haocheng: "A Programmatic Document Which Guides Us in All Our Reforms -- Studying 'Reform of the System of Party and Government Leadership'"]

[Text] The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is of important guiding significance to our current work. We must study it seriously, come to a deep understanding of it, and use it to raise our own Marxist theoretical levels and our consciousness in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies.

In a whole series of recent works, Comrade Xiaoping has many times said that in order to give full play to the superiority of the socialist system, it is necessary to reform certain existing party systems. As early as the end of 1978, in his famous speech "Emancipate the Mind, Seek Truth From Facts, and Look Forward in Unity," he brought up the question of reform. He said: "Only by liberating our minds can we, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, solve correctly problems left over from history, find a proper solution to all the new problems which appear, and conduct a correct reform of those relations of production and parts of the superstructure which are incompatible with the speedy development of the forces of production; and only in this way may we decide on the correct path, principles, methods, and measures for the four modernizations." "If we conduct no more reforms, the cause of modernization and that of socialism will die." In his speech at the party's theoretical work discussion meeting in March 1979 (that is, the article "Uphold the Four Basic Principles"), he reaffirmed Mao Zedong's words in the article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People;" that is, that in a socialist society, the basic contradictions are those between relations of production and the forces of production, and those between the superstructure and economic base. Our socialist relations of production are still far from perfect, and the superstructure is still incompatible with the economic base in some areas. This provides the justification for all the different reforms put forward by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. But the comprehensive and systematic discussion of the issue of reform came with Comrade Xiaoping's August 1980 speech to an enlarged session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, which is the work entitled "Reform of the System of Party and Government Leadership." In it, he made a thorough analysis of certain specific malpractices existing in present systems, cited the different manifestations and dangers of these malpractices and the roots of their existence, and put forward the aims, demands, and measures for implementing the reform. In fact, the importance of this speech goes far beyond the reform of the system of party and government leadership; it is a programmatic document which guides us in all our reforms.

The Necessity and Importance of Reform

In his article "Reform of the System of Party and Government Leadership," Comrade Xiaoping clearly pointed out: The reform of this and other systems has as its aim the bringing into full play of the superiority of the socialist system and the hastening of the development of the four modernizations. On the one hand, he affirmed the socialist system, and its immeasurable superiority compared to the capitalist system; and on the other hand, he pointed out the existence within certain specific systems of party and government leadership of many malpractices which hinder, even seriously, the bringing into play of the superiority of socialism. Here, Comrade Xiaoping demanded that we oppose two different mistaken ideological tendencies. One was the tendency, due to past mistakes in the history of socialist construction, to lose faith in socialism, and to consider that socialism was not as good as capitalism. Comrade Xiaoping stated solemnly that this sort of thinking was entirely mistaken.

He said: "Our party and people went through many years of bloody struggle to establish the socialist system. Though this system is not yet perfect, and has suffered setbacks, it will always be much better than the capitalist system, where the law of the jungle prevails, and where individual interests are gained at others' expense. Our system will become more perfect daily, and will take in all those progressive factors we are able to introduce from the countries' of the world, to become the best system in the whole world. This is something which the capitalist system cannot possibly achieve."

The other piece of wrong thinking was the tendency to ignore all the malpractices in our current specific systems due to familiarity, and the consequently insufficient understanding of the necessity and urgency of reform. Having enumerated in detail the major malpractices in the system of our party and government leadership and in the cadre system, Comrade Xiaoping said sorrowfully: "If we fail to perfect the socialist system, people will ask: Why is it that the socialist system is unable to find solutions to some problems which the capitalist system is able to solve? Though this method of comparison is incomplete, we cannot degrade the significance of the question because of the incompleteness. Comrade Mao Zedong said that Stalin's serious destruction of the socialist legal system could not have occurred in Western countries like Britain, France and the United States. Though he understood this point, due to the fact that he did not actually solve problems in the system of leadership, and for certain other reasons, he still launched the 10-year catastrophe of the 'Great Cultural Revolution.' This is a very profound lesson." Comrade Xiaoping went on to say: "If we do not determine to reform the malpractices in the present system, some serious problems which occurred in the past may reoccur. Only planned, step-by-step and determined reform will give the people confidence in our leadership, in the party and in socialism, and only then will our cause have boundless hope."

What Is the Difference Between the Present Reform and the "Great Cultural Revolution"?

Our study of Comrade Xiaoping's works may give us a clear understanding of the fact that the task of reform put forward by our party is not the product of the sudden whim or subjective will of a minority of people, but an objective demand made upon us by the development of history. From the point of view of theory, Marxism has always considered that socialist society is a process of constant development. From the point of view of breaking down old, outdated relations of production and certain links in the superstructure, the reform is also a revolution, and a deep revolution. But this revolution is not a question of "the overthrow of one class by another," or of revolutionizing people, but of reforming certain specific systems, and consequently fully mobilizing people's enthusiasm for building socialism. It is not a question of creating some fierce earthquake in our state, social, and political life, but will be carried out in an orderly, step-by-step manner under the leadership of the party and government, such that the forces of production will not only be free from damage, but will develop relatively swiftly to a new level. The reform we are involved in today is entirely different from the "Cultural Revolution" launched under the mistaken theoretical guidance of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." This is because the so-called "great political revolution of the overthrow of one class by another" carried out under socialist conditions has no economic or political basis, but is a wholly subjective fabrication; it cannot be mentioned in the same breath as a reform which reflects the objective demands of historical development.

Why Is Stress Laid on Reforming Problems in the System?

Comrade Xiaoping's proposal, in his article "Reform of the System of Party and Government Leadership," to emphasize the solution of problems within the system, is an important guiding thought, and a result of summing up the important experiences and lessons of the past. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: "Certainly, the various mistakes of the past have to do with the thinking and practices of certain leaders, but even more important are problems in the systems of organization and work. If these systems are good, they give bad people a chance to run amuck; if they are bad, they give good people no chance to do good things, and even make them regress. Even such a great personage as Comrade Mao Zedong was seriously influenced by certain bad things in the system, which brought great misfortune to the party, the state, and himself." Therefore, "we are not saying that individuals are not responsible, but that issues of leadership and organizational systems are more basic, more overall, more stable, and more long-term."

In his article "Opinions on Drafting the 'Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC,'" Comrade Xiaoping further said that most important were mistakes in the systems, and that the system was the decisive factor. This guiding thought of Comrade Xiaoping's cannot be separated from the important policies of developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system carried out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" pointed out: The gradual building of a highly democratic socialist political system is one of the basic tasks of the socialist revolution, and that the failure to take seriously this task since the founding of the PRC became one of the important conditions behind the "Cultural Revolution" is a bitter lesson. In his famous speech entitled "Liberate the Mind, Seek Truth From Facts, and Look Forward in Unity," made at the time of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Xiaoping said: "To guarantee the people's democracy, we must strengthen the legal system. We must strengthen the democratic system and the law, and make sure that this system and this law do not change along with changes in leadership, and do not change along with leaders' changes in attitude and priority. The problem at present is that the law is highly imperfect, and many laws have not yet been formulated. It is often the case that what a leader says is taken as 'law,' if you do not support his words you are said to be acting 'against the law,' and as the leader's words change, so does the 'law.'" This guiding thought of Comrade Xiaoping's that "the rule of law is more important than the rule of man" has formed the important theoretical basis for the series of reforms we have carried out in the political system, right up to the formulation of the new Constitution; it has shown clearly the direction for making our country into a modernized socialist state with a high degree of democracy.

Reform Is an Arduous, Long-Term Task

It must be realized that all the malpractices in the system of party and government leadership pointed out by Comrade Xiaoping in his speech are gradually being reformed through the hard work of the whole party and the people of the whole country. But the reform and perfection of the various aspects of party and government is an arduous and long-term task, and cannot be completed easily, in one move. In his speech, Comrade Xiaoping pointed out that the aim of our socialist construction is to catch up economically with developed capitalist countries, and politically to create a higher and more practical democracy than capitalist countries and to bring up more and more excellent, people than in those countries. The quality of all the various party and government systems must ultimately be judged by whether or not they benefit the achievement of these three things. We can see from this that the reforms so far conducted are only a start; reform must penetrate the whole process of modernization.

We must definitely increase our understanding of the necessity and urgency of the reform, act as the promoters of reform, and contribute our strength to the establishment of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

DENG'S THOUGHTS ON INTEGRATING THEORY, PRACTICE

HK141046 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Zhou Hui: "Make an Issue Out of 'Integration' and Take Our Own Path -- Notes in Reading the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is the product of a period of great historical change, a crystallization of the experience of solving the great problems of the new period by seeking truth from facts, and a model of integrating theory with practice. The proper study of this book has not only profound theoretical significance, but great contemporary guiding significance to our complete and thorough understanding of the line, principles, and policies of the CPC since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and to our conscious implementation of the program of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Though I have already read many of the articles in Xiaoping's "Selected Works", and personally heard some of the speeches, when I read them again they feel as fresh as if I were reading them for the first time. In particular, Comrade Xiaoping's words "let us take our own path, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics" captured the theme of the age, and clearly pointed to the direction for advance; it requires our constant study, our repeated practice, and our response.

No readymade plan for building socialism in China after the Chinese proletariat grasped power is to be found either in the Marxist classics or in the experience of other countries, and we have been required to make concrete explorations in our own practice. The turning of socialism from a vision into a science already has over a hundred years of history; it is now over 60 years since it was transformed from a theory into a reality; and nearly 30 years since China entered socialism. But for a considerable period of time we found no good solution to the question of building socialism in China; and the shackles of dogmatism, and particularly "leftist" guiding ideology, prevented the smooth progress of exploration in this field, and even created distressing complications. For many years, those practices and forms suited to China's real situation and able to promote the development of production, such as "contracting to household," and so on, were seen as "departing from the classics and rebelling against orthodoxy;" flagrantly criticized from a theoretical standpoint, in practice they became terrifying "forbidden zones." In their place, the "big and communal" ownership system, an "egalitarian" distribution system, "highly centralized" economic management, and political activity with "class struggle as the key" were "lauded" as standard forms of socialism. Such things as "transition through poverty," "cutting off capitalist tails," and "total dictatorship" were carried out, even to the extent of the idea that "it is better to have socialist grass than capitalist seedlings." All of this hindered the development of the forces of production, and gave the people their fill of hardship. Why was it that in the face of such hard lessons, we were unable to examine our consciences, abandon the old and create the new? Why was it that even after the smashing of the "gang of four," some people still supported the "two whatevers," and continued in their mistaken practices? From the point of view of ideological line, the reason was basically that the wrong criterion for truth was used; instead of using practice to judge what was right and wrong, "books" were used to mold practice. Comrade Xiaoping promptly grasped this vital issue, resolutely initiated and supported the theory that practice is the sole criterion of truth, called on the whole party to emancipate their minds and seek truth from facts, and incisively pointed out that if we did not break through our ideological

stagnation, there was no hope for the four modernizations, and the party and country would be lost. In this way he broke out of the dogmatism and hero-worship confining us, reestablished the Marxist ideological line, and set the ideological and political precedent for the establishment of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

To establish a Chinese-style socialism, it is necessary to start with China's actual conditions, and make a big issue of "integration." Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: "To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of our country, to take our own path, and to establish socialism with Chinese characteristics -- this is the fundamental conclusion reached by summing up our long years of experience." In my opinion, the key to this phrase lies in the word "integrate." In the past, we relied on this "integration" to change the face of the Chinese revolution, and Mao Zedong Thought is the product of this integration.

Now, when we want to establish socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must continue to use "integration" as a talisman. The fundamental tenets of scientific socialism cannot be violated, but specific forms are many and varied. Marxism has provided us with the key to the "secrets of history," but it cannot unlock them for us. We must take the path ourselves; Chinese affairs must be conducted according to China's conditions. Comrade Xiaoping said: "In the democratic revolution of the past, we had to adapt to China's conditions, and follow the path opened up by Comrade Mao Zedong, encircling the cities from the rural areas. Now that we are building the country, we must continue to conform to China's conditions, and take the road to Chinese modernization." The problem of our repeated commission of "leftist" mistakes for so many years lies in the fact that we have divorced ourselves from the actual situation in China. Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and other comrades, have repeatedly stressed that the whole party must understand China's conditions, and unify the guiding ideology of our construction around this point; this is the most basic starting point for taking our own path.

In the same way as a nation, if a province, a region, or even a department is to modernize successfully, it must start with its own concrete conditions, and make an issue of "integration." It must definitely be resolute in its implementation of the central line, principles, and policies, but this sort of resolution by no means signifies the indiscriminate imitation of every single stand, but the thorough grasp of the spirit of central policies, and on that basis, suiting measures to local conditions, and implementing them to the "roots." Whether they can be implemented down to the "roots" depends upon whether we are able to transform the spirit of the Central Committee into concrete work policies, methods, and measures suited to local conditions, and by turning them into genuine actions of the masses, achieve good results. In 1980, the CPC Central Committee published its document on further strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system, and decided that among the "three teams to be relied upon" and in the border areas and backward areas, the peasants should be allowed to carry out the responsibility system of "assigning production contracts to households." In Nei Monggol, now that the system of "assigning production contracts to households" was able to come out from "underground," and was popular among the people, its force was unstoppable. But some comrades, and in particular some responsible cadres, did not understand this, and took no initiative; they proposed that only the "three teams to be relied upon" could carry out "contracting" and that other commune teams could not do so, otherwise the spirit of the Central Committee would be violated. The autonomous regional CPC Committee considered that the spirit of the central document in essence was that under the premise of upholding the system of collective ownership, measures should be suited to local conditions, and experiments made in diverse forms of responsibility system which would help to mobilize the masses' enthusiasm for production.

Nei Monggol's conditions put it basically in the category of our country's border and backward regions; its forces of production are relatively weak, and development is highly unbalanced, with a considerable difference between relatively highly productive production teams and many areas of the interior. Therefore, the demand of the majority of the masses for "production contracts assigned to households" was by no means to be condemned, and was in line with the basic spirit of the central document. On the basis of this understanding, when implementing the central document and carrying out the agricultural production responsibility system, we did not impose strict limitations on the masses through hard rules and regulations, but used the forms of responsibility systems they were most happy to accept themselves. Practice proved that the results of this method were good; in the space of just over a year, most of the "three teams to be relied upon" had basically solved their food and clothing problems, and some teams whose production levels were already relatively high became even more prosperous. At the same time, starting with the conditions prevailing in Nei Monggol, we readjusted the internal structure of agriculture, established the construction policy of "forestry and animal husbandry as the main, and diversified economic management," and thus promoted a benign circle in the national economy. Only by integrating central policies with the specific conditions of the autonomous region have we managed to bring its economic construction onto a path of healthy development.

Comrade Xiaoping's thoughts on doing a good job of "integration" and taking our own path toward modernization possess a profound and most fundamental mass viewpoint. Practical experience has repeatedly told us that if we want to make an issue of "integration," we must uphold the mass line, and respect the creativity of the masses. The masses of the people constitute the main source of understanding and the main source of practice; all correct thinking, principles, and policies originate from the masses, and must go back to the masses. Marxism considers that under the socialist system, the masses are no longer exploited and oppressed slaves, but are the masters consciously creating their own history. In the final analysis, all the achievements we have made since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have been due to the fact that the CPC Central Committee has upheld the Marxist principle of integrating theory with reality, and the principle that the masses of the people are the creators of history. The different forms of production responsibility systems, for example, were by no means a chance discovery by some genius, but the conscious creation of the masses of the people. Looking back at the process of introducing the responsibility system in Nei Monggol over the past 5 years, from not linking remuneration to output to making such a link, from contracting labor to contracting output to contracting management, from assigning production contracts to groups to assigning them to households to "overall contracting," everything was a process of constant practical exploration, development and perfection by the masses, and a process by which the leaders went deep into reality, constantly pooled the wisdom of the masses, summed up their fresh experiences, and led them onto the correct path of constant progress. Why is it that in the face of such an important transformation in the countryside, some comrades frown upon it, cannot think it through, and even "lock horns" with it? One important reason is that they have not yet really solved the ideological problems of the mass standpoint, the mass sentiment, and the mass line. Seeing the spontaneous creativity of the masses in the practice of socialism as "regressive" behavior wanting "output but not orientation," as if one who "contracts" is "capitalist" and one who opposes "contracting" is "socialist," constitutes mistaken judgment under the influence of "leftist" ideology. If we are talking about orientation, the "overall contract system" and other production responsibility systems created by the broad masses conform precisely to the level of our productive forces in the countryside at the present stage, and benefit the continued progress of socialist relations of production.

"Their responsibilities are clearly defined, interests are directly linked, and their methods are simple;" they ensure the autonomy of the peasants, they are adaptable and dynamic, they are effective in smashing the malpractice of everyone eating out of the "same big pot;" so they are popular among the masses, and able to mobilize their initiative in production. This "orientation" chosen by the peasants is entirely correct. [Words indistinct] of the responsibility yet with the "overall contract system" as its mainstay has not only opened up a new road for the development of our agriculture, but has promoted exploration on all fronts, starting off a huge chain reaction. Our party has in this way fully respected the creative spirit of the masses, and made a lively issue of "integration."

Taking a Chinese-style socialist road requires us to have the courage to reform and to explore and progress in practice. Over the past few years, Comrade Xiaoping has all along stressed that if we are to achieve the four modernizations, we must conduct a whole [words indistinct] process of modernization. This is an important piece of guiding thought with which our party is leading the modernization. Only through reform can we overcome the tendency toward the dogmatization of Marxism, get rid of certain maladies in the superstructure and certain relations of production which do not conform to the development of the forces of production, and open up a path of construction suited to our own conditions. Socialism with Chinese characteristics finds its expression in all spheres, such as politics, economics, and culture, and requires comprehensive exploration and systematic reform.

Our understanding of the laws of socialist construction constitutes a gradual process of deepening. In his opening words to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Xiaoping [words indistinct] Congress, our party's understanding of the laws of socialist construction is much deeper, our experience is richer, and our consciousness and determination to implement our correct policies is much stronger. This provides us with a sturdy ideological and political basis on which to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. At the same time, it must be realized that socialism is still in a period of practice, and there still remain unknown "realms of necessity" which require long-term, repeated exploration, and much "integration."

As far as leaders at all levels are concerned, this "integration" does not mean sitting about engaging in idle discussion, nor blind practice divorced from the four basic principles, but leading the masses in the great struggle to transform the present situation under the correct leadership of the party line; it is the concrete, historical unity between theory and practice, knowledge and action.

China's socialism is no longer an illusory "mirage," but a visible, tangible, lively reality. Though the road ahead will be winding and fraught with difficulties, nevertheless, "despite its many twists and turns, the Huanghe River flows onward to the sea, never looking back;" the general tendency of the development of history cannot be diverted. We have the strong leadership of a mature party able to control complicated situations, and the united struggle of thousands and millions of people of all nationalities; we will most certainly be able to forge a path of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

DENG XIAOPING SPEECH ON PARTY LINE, WORK METHOD

HK140910 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Deng Xiaoping entitled "Persist in the Party's Line and Improve Working Methods," delivered on 29 February 1980 at the 3d meeting of 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee]

[Text] Today, I would like to deal with three issues: 1) the current session; 2) the party's political, ideological, and organizational lines; and 3) methods of work.

The first issue: This plenary session is important and has been conducted successfully. The 3d, 4th, and the current plenary sessions of the 11th CPC Central Committee have all been conducted successfully. Our party's political life has not been so active for many years. At this plenary session, everyone has indeed spoken his mind freely, the collective wisdom has functioned, and the collective leadership has been effected. Thus, the session has initiated a good trend in the party life. This good practice should be carried forward and popularized by leading organs at all levels throughout the party.

This session has settled the matter of strengthening and improving the party's leadership, including the strengthening of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee, the establishment of a central Secretariat, the production of a revised party constitution draft, and the formulation of some regulations governing the inner-party political life. All this is very important. Our party is the ruling party. However, the party leadership has been injured for a fairly long time. Restoring our party's position and role among the people of all nationalities throughout the country and in international affairs is an important issue that we must properly settle. In my opinion, the several decisions and documents approved by this plenary session are all correct. The session really embodies our party's style of seeking truth from facts. The rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi is a matter of great importance and we have properly handled it. Can this matter be settled a bit earlier? I am afraid it is impossible. However, if the matter is not settled now, we might be making a mistake. The plenary session proposed that the NPC amend Article 45 of the Constitution and delete the stipulation about the "four bigs," that is, airing of views and contending in a big way through big-character posters. This is also an important issue concerning the guarantee for the stability of our nation's political life. In short, all issues being dealt with by this session are of great importance and all have been properly settled.

After the news about the session and its documents are published, they will bring about great and favorable repercussions not only in our party and among the people of all nationalities throughout the country, but also in the rest of the world. For a fairly long time, many comments have appeared worldwide, saying that the current line and policies adopted by the CPC and the PRC are correct, but doubting their continuity and stability. The documents issued by this session and the series of political and organizational measures adopted by it have presented a good answer. It is my belief that the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country will be satisfied with the decisions made by this session. In the international field, it is certain that this session will better justify the trust our foreign comrades, friends, and cooperators of various kinds have put in us. This will be extremely favorable to our drive to realize the four modernizations and to the international antihegemonist struggle.

The second issue: adhering to the party's political, ideological, and organizational lines. About this, I would like to say more.

Since the 11th National Party's Congress (footnote 1), especially since the 3d and the 4th plenary sessions of the Central Committee, we have gradually laid down our party's political line at the present stage.

In particular, the third plenary session established, or reiterated, the party's ideological line. After the third plenary session, the party central leadership realized that it was impossible to ensure the political and ideological lines without further settling the matter concerning the party's organizational line. A major task for this session is to settle this matter. Of course, since the downfall of the "gang of four," the party central leadership has embarked on settling the issue of the party's organizational line and has done a lot of things in this field. For example, a group of people, including me, have been allowed to resume their work. But it was only after the third plenary session that this matter was more clearly put into the work agenda. This shows that our work has taken a major step forward.

Our party's political line at the present stage is, in general, to work for the four modernizations wholeheartedly. At any time, this must not be disturbed. We must resolutely and wholeheartedly carry on this cause. Without the four modernizations, we cannot solve many problems. The development of the nationaleconomy, the increase in the national income, the gradual improvement of the people's livelihood, and the building-up and consolidation of our national defense, all must rely on the realization of the four modernizations. This plenary session has discussed the revised party constitution draft, which ought to explicitly expound the party's position and role in the drive to realize the four modernizations. As comrades said in the discussions, the revised party constitution draft is good and shows new features in dealing with the issues of what kind of a party a ruling party should be, how a member of this ruling party can be considered qualified, and how this party can be regarded competent for the leadership. This does not mean that the draft is already perfect. Perhaps, it can be perfected only after several more revisions.

A new phrase -- a high degree of democracy and civilization -- is added to the expression of the party's political line in the revised draft. This proposition is more accurate than before, but the sentence seems too long. It will be easy to remember if the expression is terser. However, no matter how we express it, the essence is to work for the four modernizations, and the most important is to conduct economic construction, to develop the national economy, and to develop productive forces. We must closely adhere to this principle and cannot delay it even for a single day. Comrades, when you are busy at your routine work of all kinds, you must not neglect economic work for even a single day.

While wholeheartedly working for the four modernizations, we must also wholeheartedly maintain and develop stability and unity and the active and vigorous political situation. This will always be a matter of great importance for us. This is also the purpose of our proposal to repeal the stipulation about the "four bigs" in the current constitution. The abrogation of this stipulation does not mean that it is not necessary to give play to socialist democracy. Practice during many years has proved that the "four bigs" are not a good method. They are harmful to both stability and democracy. The development of socialist democracy is inseparable from the building of a socialist legal system. Democracy can be affected through many channels. For example, the regulations governing the inner-party political life stipulate that people should speak their minds honestly and place their opinions on the table for discussion. At this plenary session, everyone of us has spoken his mind freely. People can even correct members of the central Standing Committee who did not speak correctly. This is a good phenomenon. How can there be "golden mouth and jade words" and how can every sentence that people utter impromptu be correct? We have initiated a very good practice at this plenary session. Carrying forward such a democratic practice will be favorable to the maintenance and development of a stable, unified, active, and vigorous political situation. However, the "four bigs" can never achieve this.

In order to realize a stable, unified, active, and vigorous political situation, it is necessary to settle issues left over by history and to draw clear distinctions concerning cardinal issues of right and wrong. We have settled a large number of issues of this kind, but there are still many remaining to be solved. As the third plenary session pointed out, the purpose of settling these issues is to unite the whole party and to do future work better. So, we should not be too tangled up in matters of the past, but should guide people's thinking and vision to the work for the four modernizations. If we cannot achieve the result of uniting as one in looking forward to the future, there must still be some drawbacks in our work. That is why we always say that major historical problems should be solved in a general rather than an over-elaborate way. Here, I not only mean some specific cases, but also refer to an overall evaluation of historical problems, including the resolution which we will draw up on several historical problems. It should also be dealt with in a general way and should not be excessively elaborated.

The resolution on the rehabilitation of Comrade Shaoqi says that the party committed some mistakes before the Cultural Revolution, so did Comrade Shaoqi and other comrades. I think this is a realistic way to describe things. We should not create a false impression that all were absolutely right but only one person made mistakes. I am eligible to say so, because I myself have committed mistakes. In the antirightist movement in 1957 (footnote 2), we were all activists, and I was responsible for the mistake of making the scope of this struggle far too broad, for I was the party's general secretary. During the Great Leap Forward in 1958 (footnote 3), we were also hotheaded. I am afraid that many old comrades here were hotheaded in those days. The mistakes involved in all these cases should not be imputed to a certain person. We should admit that there is no infallible man. As far as I am concerned, if I can be assessed as 60 percent against 40 percent, that is, of all the things I have done, 60 percent are good things and 40 percent are not so good, then, I will be very glad, because the good things still account for a large part. Since we have admitted that Comrade Mao Zedong could commit mistakes, why did Comrade Shaoqi make no mistakes? Why did other comrades not commit any mistakes? To appraise Comrade Shaoqi in this way in the resolution on his rehabilitation can make people inside and outside the party and people at home and abroad realize that the CPC really seeks truth from facts and dares to face reality and speak the truth. Otherwise, our statement will not be true to facts. There is no infallible man, the difference is just the seriousness of mistakes.

We must continue to solve other problems left over by history. For example, Comrade Qu Qiubai (footnote 4) has been mentioned at this session. There is no sufficient reason to label him as a renegade and this verdict must be reversed. When solving these historical problems, we must guide people to look forward to the future and must not be too tangled up in the matters of the past. A number of cases involving some comrades have in fact been cleared up, it is not necessary to ask the central authorities to issue documents to announce this, because it is not good to issue too many documents.

Then, I would like to say something about the ideological line. The third plenary session has established, or to put it more accurately, has reiterated the party's Marxist ideological line. The ideological line of dialectical and historical materialism created by Marx and Engels was summarized by Comrade Mao Zedong in the Chinese language into "seeking truth from facts." So, our party's ideological line is to seek truth from facts, to base everything on reality, to link theory with reality, and to persist in using practice as a criterion for testing truth. By "reiterating," we mean that this Marxist ideological line has been restored.

This ideological line was once cast away in a certain period, and this caused great injury to the party's cause and brought a great disaster to the country. The image of our party and state was once blackened for this reason. We should admit that this ideological line of our party was established by Comrade Mao Zedong and he adhered to this ideological line when leading the revolution in most of his lifetime. In order to implement this ideological line, we must oppose dogmatism and revisionism and must adhere to the four basic principles. If the four basic principles are discarded, we will lose our footing and bearings and we will not be able to carry out the party's ideological line. The principle of seeking truth from facts that we are advocating is a major component of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, when advocating the principle of seeking truth from facts, we must never separate it from other basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and must never neglect Comrade Mao Zedong's important contributions to the establishment of this principle. At no time can we injure the brilliant image of Comrade Mao Zedong in the history of the Chinese revolution. We must not hesitate about adhering to the principle of holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. We must be fully aware of this and realize its importance. This has a bearing on the interests of the CPC and the Chinese nation and on the interests of the international communist movement as well.

Now, the importance of the open discussion on the criterion of truth has become clearer and clearer. This discussion was directed at the "two whatevers" (footnote 5) and people have realized from this discussion that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought should not be treated as rigid dogma. The third plenary session called for studying the new situation and solving new problems. Last year, we said that localities should link this discussion to their realities so as to help solve concrete problems. That is to say, in upholding the party's ideological line, we should also look forward to the future. No matter what matters we are tackling, we must guide the attention of the whole party and the whole nation to the issues of how to restore and enhance the party's prestige, how to strengthen and improve the party's leadership, and how to deal with new problems at home and in the world.

Without using our brains and emancipating our minds, it is impossible for us to realize the four modernizations. What do we mean by emancipating our minds? We mean that we should smash the trammels of the force of habit and of subjective prejudice under the guidance of Marxism, and should study the new situation and solve new problems. The drive to emancipate our minds must not go against the four basic principles and must not harm the party and nation's stability and unity and the vigorous political situation. The whole party must have a uniform understanding of this point. If one talks about the emancipation of the mind by departing from the four basic principles as those people who are hanging around the "Xidan Wall" (footnote 6) have done, one is in fact placing himself in opposition to the party and the people.

The drive to emancipate our minds must really help us solve some problems. Often, many comrades are lazy in thinking and are keen on repeating stereotyped expressions and idle talk. Now, we must really carefully study new matters and solve new problems and must earnestly work out effective measures to quicken our pace in developing the national economy, increasing national incomes, and improving our leadership. Yet, not many comrades can do so at present. For example, we urgently need more competent personnel now, but why can some outstanding people not be promoted and how should we solve this problem? We must seriously consider this and work out some effective measures to solve it. If our veteran comrades, including me, cannot successfully tackle this matter, then we must be blamed for this failure. There are still some other things, for which some localities can only rigidly apply some ready methods and they dare not take action if the higher authorities do not give instructions. How can this be an emancipated mind?

We have repeatedly stressed that even production teams should emancipate their minds, use their brains, and solve specific problems on their own. As I see it, if the party organization in a production team, a factory, a workshop, or a work group, can work out good methods to solve the specific problems of its own unit by relying on the masses and consulting the masses and can thus play an exemplary role of communists, then this party organization has made its valuable contribution to the four modernizations.

This plenary session has made a series of important decisions to pursue the party's organizational line. However, as far as the whole party is concerned, there are still many important problems remaining to be solved and we must soberly evaluate this situation. For example, our organizational structure is not perfectly suited to the needs of the four modernizations. At present, however, the most important thing is to select good successors. From the central authorities down, our party committees at all levels, especially our veteran comrades, must always keep this problem in mind and take a serious attitude toward it. They must commit themselves to this solemn duty. Now we are pressed for time, things will become irremediable if we fail to promptly and properly solve this problem. In 1975, Wang Hongwen said: Let's wait and see in 10 years from now. At that time, I mentioned this matter when talking with Comrade Xiannian and other comrades. I was already 71 in 1975, so we could not match age against theirs. In those days, we thought that it was indeed necessary to have some younger comrades promoted to key leading posts. This is an urgent and actual problem. When a plenary session of the Central Committee is held 5 years from now, many comrades here will have lost their working ability. It will be too late if the problem of successors is not considered until then.

The present situation should be viewed from two aspects. On the one hand, there are indeed a number of factionalists who stick to the ideological system of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and who have indulged in acts of smashing, beating, and looting. These people are described as "having horns on their heads and spines on their bodies." They constitute an important factor for instability. The implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies is often obstructed by them. We will commit a major mistake if we retain in key leading posts the people who are former followers of the Lin Biao clique and the "gang of four" and who refuse to change their stand. On the other hand, we already have a large number of outstanding young people who have professional knowledge and management skill, working competently in the fields of economic construction, science and technology, and cultural and educational undertakings. There are people with political integrity and strong party spirit and with ability and insight, in all departments and localities. Therefore, on the one hand, we must seriously get rid of those factionalists, and on the other hand, we must pay attention to selecting a group of reliable successors from younger comrades who are physically healthy and who have good work performances. If we settle this major issue within 3 to 5 years, our cause will become more and more promising.

Can we have 50 members below age 50 in the next Central Committee? I hope comrades attending this session will take this question into consideration. Deputies to the party congress should also include a considerable number of people below age 50. If these two points cannot be effected, our party congress cannot be considered a successful one. Deputies to our future congress and members of our future Central Committee should be even younger. That will be an important sign indicating the flourishing and the prosperity of our cause.

At present, our party is also faced with another problem, that is, its organizations must be consolidated. We came up with this task as early as 1975, but it has not so far been fulfilled. A considerable percentage of our 38 million party members cannot be considered qualified members. Beginning from the end of this plenary session, the whole party should carry out a self-education movement in connection with discussing the revised draft party constitution and with implementing the regulations for inner-party political life.

Veteran cadres should also take part in this education movement, which can be handled as a minor rectification movement. What they should do is nothing other than compare their behavior with the standards listed in the documents and see whether they are up to the standards. If 90 percent, or even 70-80 percent, of a person's behavior is in keeping with the requirements, he can be considered a good comrade. Of course, there certainly are people who are 100 percent in keeping with the requirements. As for those unqualified members, they should be criticized and be requested to conduct self-criticism so that they may change themselves.

The third issue: paying attention to the method of work and overcoming bureaucracy. This is an urgent issue with which we are faced. The fundamental way to overcome bureaucracy is to carry out a structural reform, but it is also necessary to improve our method of work. It is not right to think that we can do nothing before the structural reform is fulfilled. Our method of work must conform to the needs of the four modernizations and should become better and be improved faster.

We should develop democracy, but at the same time, centralism is also a necessity. Perhaps, at present and for a fairly long time in the future, we must stress that centralism must be earnestly exercised over things that need to be centralized, so that we may enhance our work efficiency. We emphasize collective leadership, and this time when we discuss succession, we also mean collective succession. We are right in doing so, and this is an important point. However, it is also necessary to establish a responsibility system for sharing out specific duties among members of a leading body. Major issues should be tackled through collective leadership, but responsibility for specific affairs must be borne by special personnel. We should say that our central Secretariat's efficiency is quite high, one of the reasons being that when a special member of the Secretariat is authorized to deal with an affair after a decision on this matter is made, then he indeed has great power to independently handle the matter. However, now, many of our cadres only draw circles and leave many affairs there with no one taking care of them. Some simple things have been delayed for 6 months or even 1 year, others have simply been set aside forever. The people are greatly dissatisfied with our low efficiency. How can we realize the four modernizations in this manner? I hope that, beginning from the reestablishment of the Secretariat, party central organs and the State Council will take the lead in adopting a collective work system. We should no longer indulge ourselves in drawing circles. As for some affairs, the Secretariat and the State Council need not require all members to meet and discuss solutions; sometimes several members can make decisions after consulting each other. They can first start to handle some affairs and at the same time report to the Political Bureau and the Standing Committee. Things needing to be discussed by higher authorities can be left over temporarily, but things that can be recorded and reported later on should be promptly handled. The system of collective leadership and personal responsibility must be adopted by organizations at all levels. For example, in a factory, there should be a personal responsibility system for the factory director under the leadership of the factory party committee. The party committee should only take care of political affairs and matters of principle. As for production and administrative work, they should be within the competence of the factory director who is responsible for managing affairs in these fields. Party committees should not continue to take charge of everything, major or minor. Special duties should also be shared out between the factory director and his deputies. Some take charge of technology, some take care of research work, some look after financial affairs, and some are responsible for logistics, and so forth. They can also come together to discuss some major affairs. Anyway, all should pay attention to work efficiency. Under such a system, mistakes are unavoidable, but mistakes under these circumstances are better than the practice of buck-passing which makes things drag on for a long time; also, it is easy to correct these minor mistakes.

Our meetings should be small in size and short in time. We should not hold meetings which have not been properly prepared. Speeches at the meetings should also be short, and discussions should not depart from the subject. One should air his views on the subject; he may say yes or no and present the reasons, but his remarks should be as concise as possible. If he has nothing to say, he should shut his mouth. We must not hold meetings that are filled with empty talk and must not stray from the point when making discussions. Even though we hold short meetings and work collectively, if we just keep on discussing a matter without making a prompt actions, our work results will still be very poor. In short, meetings and discussions must help solve problems.

The efficiency of this session is not bad. So many problems have been solved in these few days and have been solved well. With the Central Committee's plenary session taking the lead, I believe that our cause is full of promise.

Footnotes:

(1) The 11th CPC National Congress was held from 12 to 18 August 1977 in Beijing. The congress played an active role in exposing and criticizing the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique and in mobilizing the whole party to build our country into a modern socialist power. However, owing to the limitations imposed by the prevailing historical conditions and the influence of Hua Guofeng's mistakes, the political report at this congress still reaffirmed the erroneous theories, policies, and slogans of the "Cultural Revolution" and thus produced a negative influence which obstructed the work of setting things to rights. When Deng Xiaoping made this speech, the opportunity was not ripe and it was impossible at that time to analyze the role of the 11th Congress from these two aspects.

(2) The counterattacking rightists movement in 1957 refers to the struggle against bourgeois rightists launched throughout the country during that year. In April 1957, the CPC Central Committee decided to carry out a rectification movement to oppose bureaucracy, factionalism, and subjectivism throughout the party. A small number of bourgeois rightists took advantage of this opportunity to launch attacks on the party and the newborn socialist system and tried to replace the leadership of the CPC. In June, the party central leadership issued a directive and decided to launch a counter-attack upon the rightists. In those days, it was necessary to launch this counter-attack, but the party committed the mistake of making the scope of this struggle far too broad. In 1978, the CPC Central Committee decided to reexamine all the people who were labeled as rightists and rehabilitate those who were wrongly labeled.

(3) The setbacks in 1958 refer to the mistakes during the "Great Leap Forward" and the people's commune movements in 1958. In August 1958, the CPC Central Political Bureau held an expanded meeting in Beidaihe and decided that steel output in 1958 should be double that in 1957, and increase to 10.7 million tons; at the same meeting, the bureau also decided to establish people's communes throughout the countryside. After the meeting, an upsurge of a steelmaking campaign in which all the people must take part, and a drive to establish people's communes in the countryside emerged throughout the country. "Leftist" errors, characterized by excessive targets, the issuing of arbitrary directions, boastfulness, and the stirring up of a "communist wind," thus spread unchecked throughout the country. This disturbed the normal order of economic construction, wasted huge quantities of labor force and material resources, and caused serious imbalance in the national economy.

(4) Qu Qiubai (1899-1935), born in Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province, joined the CPC in 1922 and was one of the party's leaders in its early years. At the critical juncture after the failure of the Great Revolution in 1927, he presided over the "August 7 meeting" of the party, and was appointed member of the Standing Committee of the party's Central Political Bureau, taking charge of the routine work of the central leadership.

He committed a "leftist" putschist mistake in the period between November 1927 and April 1928. In September 1930, he presided over the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth CPC Central Committee and corrected Li Lisan's "leftist" adventurist mistake. At the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth CPC Central Committee in 1931, he was attacked by "leftist" dogmatists and factionalists headed by Wang Ming and was excluded from the central leadership. In February 1935, he was arrested by the KMT when he traveled from Jiangxi to Fujian and was killed on 18 June in Changding County, Fujian Province. During the "Cultural Revolution," he was unjustifiably labelled as a "renegade." In October 1980, the CPC Central Committee decided to rehabilitate Qu Qiubai's reputation.

(5) The "two whatevers" refer to the statement -- "We must resolutely uphold whatever decisions Chairman Mao had made and must consistently follow whatever instructions Chairman Mao had issued" -- which was put forward by a joint editorial of RENMIN RIBAO, HONGQI, and JIEFANGJUN BAO on 7 February 1977, entitled "Studying Well the Documents and Grasping the Key Line."

(6) The "Xidan Wall" refers to the place along Xidan Street in Beijing where people used to put up their big-character posters. Some people with ulterior motives then made use of this wall to carry out lawbreaking activities and to sabotage social order and public security. On 6 December 1979, the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee issued a circular, banning the putting of big-character posters on "Xidan Wall."

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO ON STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

HK140717 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 2 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Wang Zhaoguo: "Studying the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' is the CYL's Important Ideological Building"]

[Text] At the moment when we were celebrating the 62d anniversary of the founding of our party, the long-expected "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" was published. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a brilliant record of our party during a great change. This book records Comrade Deng Xiaoping's new contributions to the theoretical treasure house of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, and represents a theoretical summing-up of the creative practice of the party and the people in the period of major social changes. The publication of this book is not only of indelible historical significance, but is also of great guiding significance with regard to our country's present and future socialist construction. Earnestly studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" can help youths further understand how our country has experienced a great historical change and thus deepen their understanding of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, so as to make themselves more conscientious in dedicating themselves to the four modernizations. This can also help the younger generation of our nation to grow up healthily as people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline.

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has substantial and profound content. Undoubtedly, it is an important textbook for the younger generation of our nation who are shouldering important tasks and who are keen on making progress. CYL organizations at all levels should earnestly organize the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and treat this as an important task for CYL's ideological education. In the course of the study, they should, in connection with the actual problems facing young people, place emphasis on understanding and grasping the basic theories in the following three points:

1. Studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's arguments on adherence to the four basic principles so as to foster a firm belief in communism and a lofty communist ideal.

The younger generation constitutes a force which will carry forward the cause of our party and state. Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation are always concerned about the growth of the younger generation and have pointed out a correct orientation for them at all important moments. In 1977 and in early 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping successively made a series of important speeches, including those entitled "Adhering to the Four Basic Principles" and "The Current Situation and Tasks." He pointed out: "Chinese-style modernization must be based on China's characteristics." "In order to realize the four modernizations in China, we must adhere to the four basic ideological and political principles." He also pointed out in all seriousness that a small number of people in society were spreading a trend of thought of suspecting and opposing the four basic principles, that these people not only will cause but also have caused great harm to our cause. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's statements on adherence to the four basic principles not only inspired and educated progressive youths in those years and rescued the youths who had once gone astray, but will also be an important ideological prop for the growth of young people at present. Today, upholding the four basic principles, preventing bourgeois liberalism, and guarding against capitalist corruption remain important tasks in our ideological education for youths. CYL organizations at all levels must continue to educate the youths with the four basic principles in a vivid and effective way.

2. Studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's statements on study and knowledge and striving to be masters of knowledge. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Merely by relying on the socialist road but without real ability and learning, it is still impossible to realize the four modernizations. No matter at what post one is working, one must have a certain professional knowledge and professional ability." These remarks will powerfully promote the current trend to set great store by learning and to study hard scientific and cultural knowledge among youths. Young people will work for the great project of the four modernizations until its fulfillment. How well youths master scientific knowledge will directly affect the speed of development of our modernization program and will have a bearing on our motherland's future. The political consciousness and the great efforts of our contemporary youths are prominently reflected in their diligent study for the four modernizations. We must fully realize the importance of learning and people of learning, and must make painstaking efforts to study and acquire a perfect mastery of skills needed for the four modernizations.

3. Studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's enunciations on the three major tasks for the 1980's so as to further realize the historical mission on the shoulders of youths and to work as a brave shock brigade for making China prosperous. In early 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping for the first time put forward the three major affairs that must be handled in the 1980's: opposing hegemonism in international affairs and safeguarding world peace; effecting the reunification of the motherland and encouraging Taiwan to return to the motherland, and stepping up economic construction for the four modernizations. The key and foundation for the three major affairs is to do a good job in economic construction. Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping further pointed out that the three major affairs for the 1980's will also be the three major affairs for the 1990's. Young people in the 1980's should take the fulfillment of the three major tasks as their responsibility. They should shoulder this great mission in the brightest 20-30 years of their lives. All Chinese youths who have high aspirations should dedicate themselves to our modernization cause with lofty sentiments and work hard to make substantive contributions to the fulfillment of the three major tasks in all places and at all posts.

RENMIN RIBAO EXPLAINS NUMBER OF KEY PROJECTS

HK140940 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO editor published in the "Reply to Readers" column: "How Many Key State Construction Projects are in the Sixth 5-Year Plan?"]

[Text] Recently, many readers have asked: How many key state construction projects are being undertaken during the sixth 5-year plan?

The press sometimes says that there are 70 such projects, but at other times says that the number is 93, 279, or even 890. Why does the number in reports vary? According to data provided by the department concerned, here is our response:

The Sixth 5-Year Plan prescribes that large and medium-sized construction projects being put under construction during the 5 years total 890. Nearly one-half of these projects had been put under construction before 1981 and their construction will continue in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Other projects are to be put under construction between 1981 and 1985.

Apart from the above-mentioned 890 large and medium-sized projects which are under construction during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, another 279 key projects are being prepared in the same period, but their actual construction will not start until the Seventh or Eighth 5-Year Plans. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, these 279 projects require only preparatory work, including scientific research, technical and economic appraisal, exploration, and design.

The 70 large and medium-sized key projects announced by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY on 18 May refer to the projects which have been selected from the 890 projects under construction during the Sixth 5-Year Plan and whose construction is organized according to reasonable construction periods and according to methods for supply of whole-set equipment and materials. In order to lay a good material and technological foundation for the economic upsurge in the 1990's, the State Planning Commission has planned to select another group of key projects in the energy and transportation fields and organize their construction according to reasonable construction periods. Thus, by 1984, the number of projects handled in this way will become 100 rather than 70.

The 93 key projects sometimes mentioned by the press refers to those whose construction has begun so far (or will begin next year) and whose costs are estimated to be above 500 million yuan. These major projects are part of the 890 projects during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. About one-half of the 70 special key projects mentioned above are also in this group of 93 projects. Because the construction costs of the other half do not reach 500 million yuan, they are not included in this group.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON RAISING KEY PROJECT FUNDS

HK140915 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Correctly Handle the Three-Way Relationships to Ensure Completion of Key Construction Projects"]

[Text] At present, a relatively striking problem in economic construction is how to raise the necessary funds and materials to ensure the completion of key construction projects. Due to the great amount of investment, long cycle of construction, and numerous components, the construction of key projects needs the full cooperation of various quarters. More often than not the local authorities and enterprises are not in a position to undertake them. It is necessary for the central authorities to concentrate the forces of the whole country and to make overall plans for their construction. For this purpose, it is imperative to handle correctly three-way relationships in order to concentrate the necessary financial resources in the hands of the central authorities.

1. Correctly handle the relationship between the livelihood of the people on the one hand and production and construction on the other, in accordance with the principle that "first, the people must have sufficient food; second, socialist construction must be carried out." Ensuring a steadily improved livelihood for the people is a fundamental aim of socialist production and construction. However, judging from a long-term point of view, improvement in the livelihood of the people must be based on increased production.

If an excessive amount of the national income is spent on consumption, and an excessively small amount is spent on accumulation, or if we utilize for a long time the whole of the newly increased national income for consumption, this will surely affect the normal development of the national economy and the smooth progress of social expanded production, so that the people will lose the solid material basis for steadily improving their livelihood. Over the past few years, we have intentionally improved the livelihood of the people at a faster pace. This is a special measure adopted in a specific period of time. Now that the situation has greatly changed, it is necessary to put the relationship between consumption and accumulation on the right course and on a new basis. For a considerable period of time in the future, any increase in peasants' income should primarily depend on the development of agricultural production and the reduction of production costs. It is necessary to keep subsidies for farm produce and sideline products and other subsidies under strict control. The growth of the salaries, bonuses, and welfare funds of workers and staff must be lower than that of production and lower than the rise in labor productivity, as well as being lower than the growth of profits and of taxes delivered to the state. Resolute efforts should be made to stop indiscriminate issuance of bonuses, welfare subsidies, and other, material benefits.

2. Correctly handle the relationships between state, localities, and enterprises in accordance with the principle of integrating centralism with decentralism. It is entirely correct to grant localities and enterprises the necessary decisionmaking power and a certain amount of reserve financial and material resources so that they can set up and run some suitable undertakings in light of local conditions, particularly the technological transformation and renovation of existing enterprises. In the future, we should still abide by this principle and under no circumstances should we return to the beaten track of overconcentration and rigid state control. However, if, due to their abundant funds and rich material resources, the localities and enterprises fail to act in accordance with the state plan, policy and requirements, but rush headlong into mass action in duplicate construction and blind development, and set up a large number of ordinary processing plants which consume energy, this will result in the general scope of capital construction getting out of control and in the failure of some weak links, such as energy and communications, to make proper improvement and consolidation. If the national economy as a whole fails to be invigorated, the development of various constituent parts will certainly be greatly restricted. Even if they manage to attain some development for a certain time in a certain locality, they will not be able to sustain it. In the future, it is necessary to ensure that the state gets a major portion of the newly increased profits of enterprises. The major portion of the newly increased net profits of enterprises is concentrated in the State Treasury primarily through the methods of taxation and the rational proportions for the retention and delivery of after-tax profits. It is also necessary to shift a portion of extra-budget funds into the state budget through specific methods so that both enterprises and state are prosperous. With respect to those acts which violate financial discipline and which undermine state finance, such as arbitrary apportioning and squeezing of costs, tax evasion retention of state income that should be delivered, benefiting the collectives at the expense of the state, and appropriation of public property, it is imperative to rectify them and put a stop to them.

3. Correctly handle the relationships between economic and cultural construction and other expenditures in accordance with the principles of overall planning and of looking ahead and behind. Before 1979, allocations for capital construction accounted for an excessive proportion of financial expenditure. At the end of 1980, the central authorities were determined to reduce the excessively high rate of accumulation and to reduce the excessive scope of construction. This was deemed necessary in the economic readjustment. But they seem to be excessively low at present. The proportion of financial expenditure for education, science, culture, and health undertakings rose from 10.1 percent in 1978 to 17.1 percent in 1982. This relatively great increase conforms to the principle of speeding up the development of intellectual resources.

Under these circumstances, if we fail to readjust appropriately the proportions of other central expenditures, it will be impossible to strengthen the construction of key projects even if state finance has concentrated fairly large amounts of funds. Our country is still very backward economically, and both our funds and our materials are insufficient. We should therefore practice careful calculation and strict budgeting in all respects. The funds and materials under the control of the central authorities should also be appropriately concentrated in their utilization, with the stress laid on the construction of basic facilities, such as energy and communications. It is necessary to increase appropriately investment in the development of intellectual resources. The construction of other aspects can only be carried out according to our capability. We should rely primarily on the localities, departments, and enterprises to make proper arrangements for them according to the financial and material resources at their disposal.

JINGJI RIBAO ON ENFORCING STATE COUNCIL ORDERS

HK150337 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Carry Out the Decisions of the State Council to the Letter"]

[Text] The State Council has made a decision to shut down the cigarette factories of various places which are outside the state plan before the end of June. The time limit has been reached, and some of the districts and departments have strictly enforced the prohibition order. But even now, some of the provinces and regions have still not taken effective measures to carry out the order. They are slow in taking action, and many cigarette factories outside the state plan have not been shut down. This should be brought to the attention of the various districts and departments concerned.

In recent years, hundreds of overlapping cigarette factories outside the state plan have been built. The quality of products is poor, consumption of raw materials is high, and economic results are poor. They are not only wasting a great deal of construction capital, but they have also competed with the cigarette factories within the state plan for raw materials and markets, squeezed out superior products with inferior products, and seriously buffeted the state plan. To continue the implementation of the policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing, and upgrading, it is necessary to shut down these cigarette factories. This is an important measure for carrying out the tobacco monopoly, ensuring financial revenue, and guaranteeing key construction projects. People's Government at various levels and all departments concerned should resolutely enforce the decision of the State Council to shut down the cigarette factories outside the state plan, and they definitely cannot continue to hesitate or procrastinate.

The major reason some of the provinces and regions are slow in completely shutting down the cigarette factories outside the state plan is because of the existence of all sorts of erroneous ideas in some of the leading organs. First, they regard the profitable medium- and small-sized cigarette factories as local "money trees" or "little treasures," and are unwilling to sacrifice partial and local interests. Secondly, the small cigarette factories outside the state plan have been shut down and started up again several times, and each is afraid of suffering losses by being first to shut down. They declare their stand correctly at meetings but do not take any actual action, and what they have in mind is to put the matter aside for the time being and ride out the "storm." Such ideas and methods are wrong. In the final analysis, this is a sign of lacking an overall concept and neglecting the general interests of the state as well as the basic interests of people throughout the country. This is an important matter of principle demanding prompt solution.

The work of shutting down cigarette factories is rather complicated. There is a certain degree of difficulty, for not only must the equipment and raw materials be properly disposed of, but appropriate arrangements must also be made for the placement of the staff and workers. However, the difficulty cannot be used as an excuse for continuing to keep them.

The experience of various localities in shutting down cigarette factories has demonstrated that as long as the attitude of the leading organs is firm, and measures can follow up, it is entirely possible to quickly and successfully carry out this work.

At present, the comrades of economic departments are studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

Such articles as "The Whole Party Should Take the Overall Interest Into Account and Push Forward the National Economy" by Comrade Deng Xiaoping are of vital guiding significance to the success of economic work at present, and we must conscientiously study them and put them into effect.

As regards whether or not the work of shutting down cigarette factories outside the state plan will succeed, this newspaper will continue to supply news of developments to the readers.

HEALTH MINISTRY CIRCULAR LIMITS DRUG SALES

0W141345 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Unregistered pharmaceuticals are not to be sold on the Chinese market, according to circular issued recently by the Ministry of Public Health, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce and the State Pharmaceutical Administration.

The regulation, which will come into force on August 1, 1984, also applies to pharmaceuticals handled by foreigners or foreign enterprises for sale in China.

All pharmaceuticals, new patent drugs, traditional Chinese patent drugs and medicinal liquors will be required to use registered trademarks, the circular says.

In applying for registration for trademarks, manufacturers must submit certificates approving production by the Ministry of Public Health or bureaus of public health in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Foreign enterprises must also submit certificates approving production from their own governments.

The circular was issued in accordance with Article Five of the "The Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China" and Article Four of the "Detailed Rules and Regulations for the Implementation of the Trademark Law".

HUANG HUANG DIRECTS ANHUI FLOOD CONTROL WORK

OW141435 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The authorities in various cities and counties along the Changjiang in Anhui are implementing the guidelines issued by the provincial Party Committee and the provincial government on protecting the Changjiang dikes, other major inland river dikes, cities, railroads and industrial districts, and are leading the broad masses of army men and people in combating floods and dealing with emergencies. After the 10 July emergency meeting, the principal responsible comrades of the provincial Party Committee and the provincial government immediately divided the work among themselves and rushed to various key points to direct the antiflood work. Governor Wang Huzhao is in charge of the protection of the (Tongma) Dikey while Vice Governors Su Hua, Meng Fulin and Huang Yu are directing the work at the (Fengfu) Dikey, the (Wuwei) dikey and the (Honggang) dikey respectively. Comrade Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial Party Committee, and Comrades Yang Haibo and Shi Junjie, deputy secretaries of the provincial Party Committee, are also working at the forefront.

Some 300,000 civilian laborers assigned to protect the Changjiang dikes have rushed to work sites from second and third line areas.

Various provincial departments have taken emergency measures to provide logistic support to those who are combating the floods and dealing with emergencies. Necessary materials, such as timber, bamboo and sacks have been rushed to the front overnight. The provincial bureau of communications is stepping up the repairs of trunk highways damaged by the floods. The responsible persons of the Fourth Engineering Bureau under the Ministry of Railways have led workers to repair caved-in sections and strengthen and strengthen the bed of the Anhui-Jiangxi Railroad. According to incomplete statistics, more than 100,000 metric tons of flood-prevention and relief materials have been rushed to those who need them by railways, highways and waterways in the last few days.

SHANGHAI'S JIEFANG RIBAO ON LEARNING FROM SPY CASE

OW150301 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Must Heighten Our Political Vigilance"]

[Text] The counterrevolutionary Ye Lifan has been caught and is being severely punished according to law. This is a serious warning to hostile elements who antagonize and undermine our country's socialist system. The Ye Lifan case once again shows that, within certain limits, class struggle will continue to exist in our society for a long time to come. Hostile elements of different shades still attempt to undermine or overthrow our socialist system in the economic, political, ideological, cultural and other social spheres. This is not only because we cannot eradicate the pernicious influences left over by exploitative systems and classes within a short time, but also because we still live in complex international environment in which the capitalist forces and some foreign forces hostile to our socialist cause will seek to corrupt us and harm our country. Therefore, none of our cadres, party members and citizens must ever lower his guard, and they must heighten their political vigilance.

To cover up their true features, all criminals engaged in counterrevolutionary activities invariably put up a false front to deceive people.

Ye Lifa is such a person. He went abroad for some time. After returning to Shanghai, he fabricated many lies describing himself as a "patriotic professor." He claimed that he had turned down big-salaried jobs offered to him by some foreign organizations because he wanted to share weal and woe with the people of the motherland and to contribute to its four modernizations. But in fact, he had never been a professor, nor had he ever loved the PRC. Disguising himself as a "patriotic professor," he swindled and bluffed people wherever he went. He resorted to various treacherous tactics to spy and gather intelligence for a foreign country, thus secretly carrying out criminal activities against the socialist motherland.

It should be noted that many comrades, spurred by high political consciousness, exercised revolutionary vigilance against Ye Lifa's criminal activities. However, there were also some muddle-headed, negligent comrades who coveted small advantages and craved for striking up "a relationship with foreigners." Some people worship and have blind faith in things foreign, and some others cannot resist material temptations. As a result, they were deceived by Ye Lifa and became his "captives" and provided various conveniences for his criminal activities. By so doing, those people not only harmed themselves but also caused losses to the party and the state. This is indeed a profound lesson.

A counterrevolutionary like Ye Lifa is indeed a rare negative example which may serve as a lesson. He has taught us a necessary lesson that in the course of adhering to the policy of opening to the outside world we must heighten our political vigilance. When we review how Ye Lifa disguised himself and took advantage of some people's weaknesses to carry out counterrevolutionary activities, will it not suffice to arouse the vigilance of all our cadres, party members and people? Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the party's 12th national congress: "In the new period of the development of our socialist cause, we must attend, both in ideology and in action, to two aspects. On the one hand, we must persist in the policy of opening to the outside world as well as in our policies for domestically invigorating the economy; on the other hand, we must resolutely strike at grave criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural spheres that endanger socialism. It would be wrong to attend only to the latter and be skeptical about the former, and it would be dangerous to stress the former to the neglect of the latter. All party comrades must have a clear understanding of this principle without the slightest ambiguity." We are unswervingly implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and developing friendly contacts and exchanges in various fields with foreign countries. But we must not allow anyone under any cloak of legality, to take advantage of our policy of opening to the outside world and bribe and instigate some scums of the nation and dregs of society to carry out hostile espionage activities against our country or other criminal activities. We also firmly oppose anyone who takes advantage of our policy of opening to the outside world to seek personal gain from contacts with foreign countries and in the process brings humility not only to himself but to the country. Our country's constitution solemnly stipulates that it is the duty of the citizens of our country to safeguard the security, honor and interest of the motherland; they must not commit acts detrimental to the security, honor and interests of the motherland. All cadres, party members and the masses of the people must abide by the constitution, have a deep understanding of the important principle that we must attend to two aspects in implementing the policy of opening to the outside world, always remain clear-headed, consciously resist the corrosive influence of decadent bourgeois ideas, heighten vigilance and deal resolute blows at serious criminals endangering socialism by punishing them severely according to law.

GUANGDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON EXACTION OF CHARGES

HK141214 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Summary] "The provincial People's Government today issued a circular on overhauling the practice of arbitrary exaction of charges from capital construction unite.

"The circular said: Relevant departments, such as the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial Economic Planning Commission, and the Guangdong subbranch of the bank of construction, have initially examined the practice of exacting various charges from capital construction units. The examination shows that the practice of exacting charges from construction units under various pretexts is fairly serious, with the result that construction costs have become higher. According to preliminary statistics, 32 departments and units in our province exact charges from capital construction units for 94 items of charges. After a preliminary examination, 28 of the 94 items belong to normal professional charges, the other 66 items should be handled according to the merit of each case: Some can be preserved, some should be revised through study, and others should be canceled.

"The circular has put forward its preliminary proposals for the handling of these items."

With respect to the compensation criteria for the dismantling and removal of buildings and the requisition of land, the circular called on all localities to act in strict accordance with the regulations of the State Council and the provincial People's Government.

GUANGZHOU MAYOR ON EDUCATION, LIVING STANDARDS

OW141319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Guangzhou, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Ye Xuanping, acting mayor of Guangzhou, pledged here today to develop education and enrich the city's material and cultural life. Speaking to the First Session of the Eighth People's Congress of the city, Ye said these would be the major goals of the city's government in the coming two and a half years.

He said primary education should be made universal throughout the whole area, and secondary education in the city and suburban towns. This, he said, should be coupled with efforts to develop secondary technical and occupational schools and properly administer institutions of higher learning. He also called for expansion of programs, including college courses through the radio-television, by correspondence or in other forms.

In the countryside, he put the stress on training grassroot cadres, peasant agronomists, households specialized in single crop or sideline occupation and educated youth settled in the countryside. Factories and enterprises should be encouraged to run schools and social groups or individuals to run professional training courses, Ye said.

To guarantee continuous improvement of the people's living standards, the acting mayor said Guangzhou would:

- Ensure supplies of daily necessities and industrial products while keeping prices basically stable;
- Transform and increase public facilities including urban and rural water supplies, cooking gas and posts and telecommunications;

- Expand five avenues, and build or rebuild several bridges and over-passes and groups of parking lots;
- Help about 110,000 people find jobs;
- Build living quarters with a total floor space of 2.86 million square meters;
- Strengthen control over disposal of industrial wastes and build new parks to increase plant cover in the city proper to 29 percent;
- Strengthen medical and public health work, and add 1,880 new beds in city hospitals;
- Develop cultural and sports undertakings to provide rich and varied recreational activities for people of all walks of life.

GUANGDONG MEETING CALLS FOR BETTER SOCIAL ORDER

HK140255 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The political and legal committee of the provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 11 July, demanding that the political and legal and public security organs throughout the province seriously implement the Central Political and Legal Commission's instructions on current security work, step up their work, and strive for a further turn for the better in social order. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo and Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and Political and Legal Committee Director Song Zhiying spoke at the meeting.

The meeting reported on the current state of social order in the province. As a result of continuous straightening out, there has been a notable improvement in this. However, certain local security problems have emerged anew since March. Major serious crimes occur from time to time.

The meeting stressed: It is necessary to fully implement the principle of tackling the problems in a comprehensive way.

Comrade Lin Ruo stressed in his speech: Dealing heavy and swift blows at criminal elements who gravely endanger social order is an important aspect of tackling problems in a comprehensive way. The party committees and government at all levels must put tackling problems in a comprehensive way in an important position on their agenda, make unified arrangements, carry out periodic studies, and continually review implementation. In this way the work will produce tangible results.

RAILWAY STATION CONSTRUCTION BEGINS IN SHENZHEN

OW141912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Shenzhen, July 14 (XINHUA) -- Construction began today on a railway station and an inspection building in Shenzhen, one of China's four special economic zones.

Liang Lingguang, governor of Guangdong Province, Liang Xiang, mayor of Shenzhen, and Gordon Y.S. Wu, managing director of the Hong Kong Hopewell's China Development Co. (Shenzhen) Ltd., cut the ribbon at today's opening ceremony.

The project is a cooperative venture between the development corporation of Shenzhen special economic zone and the Hong Kong-based firm, under a contract signed on March 14. The endeavor, with a contracted term of 15 years, involves an investment of 300 million Hong Kong dollars from Hopewell's.

The first phase of the project calls for the building of a modern railway station and joint inspection building covering an area of 30,000 square meters. Part of the six-story building, which covers 5,850 square meters, will be designated for customs, frontier and sanitation inspections and for animal and plant quarantine. A multi-storyed hotel will be built, together with a double-decked walkway linking the station with the inspection building. A "people mover" will be installed in the corridor, designed to carry 9,000 to 12,000 passengers per hour.

Gordon Wu said he would try his best to have the project completed within 12 months.

HAINAN MEETING STRESSES IMPROVING SECURITY

HK140517 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Summary] The Hainan District CPC Committee held a meeting on 11 July to implement the Central Political and Legal Commission's instructions on further improving social order. Present at the meeting were Lei Yu, secretary of the district CPC Committee and director of the commissioner's office, and Liang Cheng, deputy secretary of the district CPC Committee.

In a speech, Lei Yu said: Generally speaking, the social security situation in Hainan is good, and the crime rate fell in the first half of the year. However, there are also many problems. "Counterrevolutionary cases and serious criminal cases occur from time to time. We must not take this lightly. As Hainan practices a policy of opening up to the world, we must have a social environment of stability, to suit the new situation of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy.

"Premier Zhao spoke on this problem when he inspected Hainan: Unless the phenomenon of anarchism can be overcome, there are no prospects for Hainan's opening up to the world. It is very difficult to open up to the world if social order is not good. It is essential to take effective measures to deal severely and swiftly according to law with ringleaders of criminal gangs and with criminals who commit rape and murder. At the same time, we must correctly handle contradictions among the people and prevent them from being exacerbated."

Lei Yu said: It is necessary to step up education in the legal system in connection with study of the new constitution. The building of the public security and political force must be strengthened in all aspects. Party committees at all levels must attach great importance to straightening out social order.

DISPUTE DELAYS KEY ZHENGZHOU RAILROAD PROJECT

HK150248 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Here is an oral on-the-spot report by our reporters (Liu Jingxi) and (Shang Hua) on the apparent suspension of work in the construction of the water softening plant of the No 3 up yard of Zhengzhou north railroad station because of a demolition and removal dispute with (Nanyangzhai) brigade:

[Begin reporter recording] Listeners: We are now at the construction site of the water softening plant of No 3 up yard of Zhengzhou pivot, a key state construction project. Since work started in 1975, construction of four of the first batch of five projects here has been completed, and there is just a little finishing work to do. After the whole project is complete, the Zhengzhou pivot will become China's current largest pivotal railroad station.

On completion, this water softening plant will handle and soften 4,000 to 5,000 tons of water a day to supply production and to water all steam locomotives arriving at the Zhengzhou pivot. So everyone here says that the water softening plant is the heart of the water supply system at the Zhengzhou pivot.

However, on arriving here, we see that the water softening plant work site seems to have suspended construction. We can see that nine houses have not been demolished at the work site of the pumping station. As a result, the pump station building cannot be erected, the track cannot be laid, and the high-tension power lines cannot be erected. Moreover, the brigade's high-tension lines are laid above the water storage pool under construction there. The construction workers are reluctantly doing their job in a dangerous situation, for the sake of hurrying on with the work.

This is the story of the demolition and removal problem that is directly affecting the construction: First, back in August 1959, with the approval of the Zhengzhou City Government, 1,220 mu of land were requisitioned from (Nanyangzhai) and other brigades of (Laoyating) commune in the Zhengzhou outskirts. The entire expenses were paid that year. The building now requiring demolition and removal at that brigade were all arbitrarily erected after 1960.

Second, after all-round construction of the Zhengzhou pivot began in 1978, (Nanyangzhai) brigade continually hiked the payment demanded as compensation for demolition and removal. In October 1980 it demanded 249,000 yuan, and in April 1981 it hiked this to 500,000 yuan. This meant that the price for demolishing and removing 1 square meter of housing was raised from 50 to 120 yuan. In fact the departments concerned of the Zhengzhou City Government had stipulated a payment of 13 yuan per square meter. In the same year, the brigade raised its compensation demand to 700,000 yuan, and attached many conditions. For instance, it demanded that jobs be assigned to 50 people, otherwise, the compensation for 2 square meters would be required for 1 square meter, and so on.

Third, on 19 October 1981, at a Zhengzhou mayor's executive meeting, the construction unit reported on the above situation. Leading comrades of the city government specifically pointed out that the affair constituted an unhealthy practice, and ordered personnel to carry out more work on the brigade. Eventually, a compensation fee of 500,000 yuan was agreed on 31 July 1982. According to this agreement, the buildings occupying the construction site must be demolished by the end of October 1982; and all the buildings must have completed demolition by year's end. A few people in real difficulties could extend until February 1983. However, (Nanyangzhai) brigade has still been unable to meet the deadline. Only one building had been demolished by the end of 1982. Even now, there are still nine dwelling houses together with brigade warehouses, a transformer station and so on that have not been demolished and removed. As a result, the construction of the railroad pivotal project could not be completed on time. [End reporter recording]

[Begin recording of (Tu Lansheng), director of Zhengzhou Railroad Bureau engineering section] The State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Railways long ago demanded that the No 3 up yard of Zhengzhou north railroad station be completed as early as possible. However, we have been unable to complete this task, which has been delayed for 3 years because the demolition and removal problem has not been solved. Leading comrades of the Ministry of Railways have personally come to Zhengzhou and demanded that the completed project go into operation after the end of July, but this is again impossible because the same problem has not been solved. The Ministry of Railways recently put forward some new demands on this project, but these will again come to nothing if the problem is not solved. It is impossible to calculate the losses caused to the state by failure to complete the No 3 up yard and get it into operation on time. The moment the problem is solved, our construction will go all-out to speed up construction. [end (Tu Lansheng) record]

[Begin reporter recording] We hope that (Nanyangzhai) brigade will act in the spirit of the urgent circular of the State Council and Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the relevant instructions of the provincial government, regard the state's interests and the overall situation as the most important thing, and hurry to demolish these buildings and move out. We also hope that the leading departments concerned will intervene and make common efforts to promote this key state construction project. [end reporter recording]

HENAN REFORMS PROVINCIAL-LEVEL DEPARTMENTS

OW141111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0749 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 12 Jul (XINHUA) -- The reform of provincial-level departments, committees and bureaus in Henan Province is proceeding rapidly with remarkable results. Currently, the leading bodies of 47 departments have been fully filled and begun normal operation. The establishment of those departments was approved by the central authorities.

The reform has reduced the number of provincial-level departments, committees and bureaus in Henan from 67 to 47, and cut back the number of department and bureau directors and deputy directors, committee chairmen and vice chairmen from 357 to 174. The average age of the newly appointed leading members of the departments, committees and bureaus is 52, showing a 9.2-year drop compared with the average age of the old leading bodies.

Of the new leading members of the provincial-level departments, committees and bureaus, 50 percent have a college-level educational background.

HUBEI CALLS FOR IMPROVING SOCIAL ORDER

HK140537 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Services in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee's political and legal committee held a telephone conference last night, which stressed that the political and legal and public security departments at all levels must resolutely strike at criminal activities of all types and strive for a further turn for the better in social order in the province. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Huang Zhizhen, and Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and Political and Legal Committee Secretary Li Jun spoke at the meeting.

They pointed out: As a result of straightening things out, there has now been a turn for the better in the province's social order. Generally speaking the situation is good. However, social order is bad in some places. There are loopholes and faults in certain respects. The political and legal and public security departments must have a correct estimate of this situation.

They stressed: The political and legal and public security organs must seriously implement the spirit of the Central Political and Legal Committee's telephone conference, rapidly make detailed plans for dealing with the outstanding problems in their areas, and deal resolute blows at serious crime. We must resolutely suppress arrogant counter-revolutionary activities. We must certainly not deal softly with criminal elements who seriously endanger social order in economic and other fields. We must punish them severely and swiftly according to law. At the same time, we must get a good grasp of tackling problems in a comprehensive way, promote education and guidance, take anti-criminal precautions, and gain the initiative in eliminating all factors of instability.

HUBEI WINS 'INITIAL VICTORY' IN ANTIFLOOD WORK

HK141442 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Having fought hard, armymen and people in Hubei Province have overcome this year's first big flood, and have ensured the safety of embankments of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, and won an initial victory in the work of combating floods and draining waterlogged fields.

Since the middle of June, our province was affected by continuous and extraordinary torrential rain. The rainfall in the larger part of the province exceeded the biggest rainfall in the same period since liberation, resulting in torrents of water rushing down mountains, river levels rising sharply, and a serious flood situation.

After the flood occurred, CPC committees and governments at all levels strengthened leadership. The principal responsible comrades personally went to the frontline to give specific directions. On 9 July, the provincial antiflood command issued an urgent order and the whole province mobilized and organized some 70,000 cadres and 3 million laborers to plunge into the struggle to combat floods, drain waterlogged fields, and do relief work. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the provincial government respectively went deep into the seriously flooded prefectures and cities, including Huanggang, Jingzhou, Xiaogan, Xianning, Wuhan, and Huangshi, and together with local party government leaders, directed and took part in the battle. Leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units, Wuhan PLA Air Force units, and the provincial Military District also went deep into the frontline to direct PLA units to support the struggle against the floods.

At present, Jingzhou Prefecture has drained some 3 million mu of waterlogged fields and prefectures, including Xianning and Huanggang, and has rushed to drain waterlogged fields and step up restoring production in stricken areas. Xianning Prefecture has planned to enlarge late rice fields by 200,000 mu. Huanggang, Yingshan, Xishui, Guangji, and Echeng Counties have retransplanted late rice seedlings on some 43,000 mu. Counties, including Qichun and Huangmei, have mobilized the masses and relied on the forces of the collectives to repair the embankments of ponds and reservoirs and to rush to repair damaged projects.

According to statistics, the whole province has used motors totaling some 700,000 kilowatts and diesel engines of some 1.2 million horsepower to combat floods. The province has drained some 1.7 billion cubic meters and 60 percent of the waterlogged fields have been drained. All stricken areas have restored production while making arrangements for the masses' livelihood. They have vigorously provided for and helped themselves by engaging in production.

WUHAN'S CHANGJIANG RIVER LEVEL SUBSIDES 14 JULY

HK141436 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] At 1700 today, the water level of the Changjiang River at Wuhan pass was 27.69 meters, 0.09 meter lower than the water level at 1700 yesterday. It still exceeded the water warning level by 0.39 meters.

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI AT PLA FORUM OF ELDERLY CADRES

HK141249 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The Sichuan Military District CPC Committee recently held a forum of elderly cadres still at their posts with the participation of the principal leading comrades of all its subordinate military subdistricts. At the forum, they seriously studied the spirit of the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on strengthening the modernization of the Army and on making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. They laid stress on discussing how the changeover in their revolutionary duties should be carried out and how the important tasks entrusted to the elderly comrades should be accomplished.

Many elderly comrades came to understand profoundly: Making the ranks of cadres younger in average age is a crucial matter of army-building in the new period and must be done well. They unanimously declared: Proceeding from the overall situation, we must happily step back to the second and third lines and allow young, energetic, knowledgeable, and capable comrades to take up leading posts. Many comrades declared: In the course of succession of elderly by young cadres, we must pass on good ideology, good work style, glorious traditions, and experiences in work, and really help young cadres with their work. After stepping back to the second and third lines, we must maintain our revolutionary integrity in our later years and do what we can for our party and the people.

Leading comrades, including Yang Rudai, provincial CPC Committee secretary and Military District first political commissar; and Niu Ji, deputy political commissar of the Chengdu PLA units, attended and spoke at the forum.

SICHUAN MEETING CALLS FOR IMPROVED SOCIAL ORDER

HK140327 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial Political and Legal Committee held a telephone conference last night, demanding that the political and legal and public security departments in all cities and prefectures seriously implement the spirit of the telephone conference held by the CPC Central Committee's Political and Legal Commission, unify understanding, step up their work, implement the principle of tackling problems in a comprehensive way, heavily and swiftly punish criminal elements seriously endangering social order, and strive for a further turn for the better in the province's social atmosphere and order.

After analyzing the current state of social order in the province, the meeting held: There has been a turn for the better, but not yet a fundamental one, in social order in the province. We must not overestimate the progress made. We cannot slacken our efforts in the slightest. The political and legal and public security departments must bring into full play the functions of dictatorship and democracy, and correctly understand and handle the relationship between upholding the people's legitimate rights and strengthening the people's democratic dictatorship. They must attach importance to crime prevention, and do a good job in handling the relationship between education through labor and resolutely hitting at criminal activities.

1. They must properly implement the spirit of being severe in hitting at active criminal elements and strict in public security control.

2. They must strengthen security in internal units and in key construction projects.
3. They must continue to promote propaganda and education in the legal system, centered on the new construction.

SICHUAN, CONFERENCE ON UNHEALTHY ECONOMIC TENDENCIES

HK071528 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The provincial People's Government and the provincial planning commission held a telephone conference yesterday evening, emphatically pointing out that it was necessary to take prompt action to implement strictly the urgent notice from the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and to call a halt to two unhealthy tendencies of wantonly raising prices of production means and apportioning cost to construction units before 15 July.

Participating in the telephone conference were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Government, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, and the relevant provincial departments, as well as responsible persons of relevant departments and some large enterprises.

Relevant documents of the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission were communicated at the conference. Comrade Jiang Mingkuan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and vice provincial governor, spoke at the conference.

Comrade Jiang Mingkuan said: All localities and departments throughout the province must immediately study the urgent notice by the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission of resolutely halting the unhealthy tendencies of wantonly raising prices of production means and apportioning costs to construction units, fully understand its spirit, and unify thinking.

In his speech, Comrade Jiang Mingkuan called on all localities and departments to organize all enterprises to conduct an overall check according to the contents of the notice. The prices of the means of production, such as steel, pig iron, cement, timber, and coal, must be decided according to the state's regulations. All unhealthy practices, such as raising prices at one's will, increasing prices in a disguised form, and creating additional charges since 1 January, must be rectified immediately. All illegal income must be forfeited and submitted to the state. It is necessary to give due economic and legal punishment to those offenders according to the degree of their violation and their attitude toward the mistakes. All wrong contracts must be revised.

Comrade Jiang Mingkuan finally pointed out: Discipline Inspection departments at all levels must treat as an important task of current discipline inspection the calling of a halt to the unhealthy tendencies of wantonly raising prices of goods and apportioning costs to construction units, and investigate and deal with all cases of violations in conjunction with relevant departments. Those who seriously violate law and discipline must be severely dealt with, and it is absolutely impermissible to tolerate evil and to connive with criminals. Those who shield and cover crimes must also be dealt with.

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

SK140234 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpts] On the evening of 12 July, the Political and Legal Commission of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee held a telephone conference to urge public security and procuratorial and judicial department in all localities to fully perform their functions as organs of dictatorship under the unified leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, crack down on criminal activities sternly and promptly in accordance with the law, adopt strict measures to do public security work, implement the principle of tackling public security problems comprehensively, strive to guarantee the region's economic construction, and to further improve public security.

He Yao, secretary of the Political and Legal Commission of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, presided over the conference and, in line with the region's current public security situation, set forth measures for further improving public security work. He Yao said: Since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, political and legal and public security organs at all levels in the region, under the leadership of CPC Committees and governments at all levels, have relied on the masses to implement the principle of taking positive measures to comprehensively tackle public security problems and have effected a turn for the better. However, in some areas public security is not stable. Therefore, we should maintain sharp vigilance. Speaking on current work, Comrade He Yao pointed out: Public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs at all levels should correctly appraise the situation, effectively perform their functions as organs of dictatorship, make concentrated and forceful crack downs on criminal activities sternly and promptly according to the law, so as to crush the arrogance of criminals.

Bu He, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region, also spoke at the conference. While affirming the achievements scored by the region's public security and procuratorial and judicial departments, he also pointed out the problems in current public security work. He said: Although we have achieved some improvements, we have still failed to bring our public security up to the best standard ever achieved since the founding of the PRC. In some areas crimes remain a conspicuous problem. In particular, serious and vicious crimes, which are especially dangerous to public security, have not noticeably declined. Therefore, we should not be over-optimistic about the situation and thus lower our guard or weaken our fighting will. In view of the current situation, redoubled efforts should be made to improve public security.

NEI MONGGOL CONFERENCE ON ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM

SK090912 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpts] On the evening of 7 July, the regional CPC Committee held a telephone conference on organizational reform of league and city party and government organs. Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional government, made specific arrangements for carrying out organizational reform in all league and city executive departments and in banner and county party and government organs. Comrade Bu He said: Since the convocation of the meeting of league and city CPC Committee secretaries held in April, and especially since the convocation of the regional CPC Committee telephone conference held in May, all localities have exerted their utmost to attend to the reorganization of league and city party and government leading bodies. By late June, 11 leagues and cities in the region, except Hohhot City, had completed readjusting their leading bodies.

Comrade Bu He said: The reorganization of league and city party and government leading bodies is the first as well as the most important step in the organizational reform of leagues and cities. Losing no time in fulfilling the reorganizational work of subordinate executive department leading bodies and rapidly setting up a complete commanding system has been stressed and placed on the agenda of leagues and cities. The regional CPC Committee held that it is better to carry out organizational reform early and rapidly instead of delaying it. All localities must strike while the iron is hot, accomplish it without any interruption or letup, and strive to complete this work by July or August.

Comrade Bu He said: The next 2 months will be a busy period for industrial, agricultural and livestock production. The regional CPC Committee held that it is better to carry out organizational reform of banners and counties in September and October and to complete it prior to the beginning of spring plowing. Candidates for principal leading cadres such as secretaries of banner and county CPC Committees and county heads, must be decided on prior to the end of September. Leagues and cities where conditions permit may carry out organizational reform pilot work in banners and counties. Efforts must be made to install the leading bodies of banners and counties with revolutionarized, young, knowledgeable and professionally competent cadres in carrying out organizational reform. They must be well trained and properly arranged.

Attending the telephone conference were Liu Guiqian, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, presiding. (Chu He), Li Xiangyi, and Xu Lingren, Standing Committee members of the regional CPC Committee, Liu Zuohui, vice chairman of the regional People's Government, (Sun Wei), deputy chief of the Nei Monggol organizational reform work group of the central leading group responsible for provincial, city, and regional organizational reform work, responsible persons of the regional organizational reform work group, secretaries and deputy secretaries of various league and city CPC Committees, members of the league CPC Committees, Standing Committee members of the city CPC Committees, chiefs and deputy chiefs of leagues, mayors and deputy mayors of cities, chiefs and deputy chiefs of the organizational reform personnel affairs leading groups, chiefs and deputy chiefs of the organizational departments, and chief and deputy chiefs of the regional CPC Committee work groups.

BRIEFS

SHANXI INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- On the occasion of the successful convocation of the Sixth NPC, happy news has spread around the industrial and communications departments in Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province. In May, the total city industrial output value reached 423.29 million yuan, a record high. In the January-May period, the city achieved a total of 1,944.4 million yuan of industrial output value, an increase of 17.5 percent over the corresponding 1982 period. According to statistics, the whole-people owned industrial and communications enterprises in the city gained 16.15 million yuan of profits, fulfilling 40.9 percent of the annual plan, an increase of 83.4 percent over the corresponding 1982 period. Of these profits, 9.43 million yuan were delivered to the state, an increase of 79.9 percent. At the same time, the number of enterprises operating at a loss decreased from 24 in the corresponding 1982 period to 12, and the amount of deficits of these enterprises decreased from 5.13 million yuan to 2.03 million yuan, a drop of 60.3 percent. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 83 p 1 SK]

HEILONGJIANG SUFFERS FLOOD DISASTER 11 JULY

SK131324 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 12 Jul 83

[Text] On 11 July, Yichun City was flooded by a heavy rainstorm. The precipitation reached 105 mm in 4 hours. All railway and highway traffic was at a standstill and telegram and long-distance call installations were damaged. The sudden rising of a small stream in the northern suburbs of Yichun City blocked the culverts; thus the flood submerged towards (Chaoyang) Street. The flood reached 80 mm. Some people's houses were inundated. About 20 meters of the Yichun dike was damaged by the flood. The flood-afflicted residents in the western suburbs of the city tried to escape the disaster and drew off the dike water by mistake, resulting in having No 5 middle school and a textile equipment plant submerged. Some 2,000 houses of the (Cuiwan) forestry bureau in the upper reach of the Yichun River and (Yitai) highway were damaged. Production stopped.

Despite the rainstorm, mayor of the city (Ye Binglin) and other leading comrades visited disaster areas to conduct inspections at night.

In the small hours of 12 July, Yichun City held an emergency meeting to combat flood and send reliefs to disaster areas. Leading cadres of the city CPC Committee and government went deep to the forefront line to take the lead in combating flood.

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

SK131322 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The Second Plenum of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee opened today.

Some 61 standing committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee attended the session. Attending the session as nonvoting delegates were heads of the United Front Work departments under the prefectural and city CPC Committees and secretaries general of all provincial democratic parties.

Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a speech at this morning's session.

He said: The tasks of this session are to relay, study and implement the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress and the First Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and major documents of the sessions, to further seek unity of thinking, strengthen confidence, inspire enthusiasm and strive for creating a new situation in CPPCC work.

HEILONGJIANG PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE HELD

SK140428 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The provincial public security work conference held by the political and legal commission of the provincial CPC Committee concluded today after a 7-day session. The conference called for efforts to effectively strengthen and reform the province's public security work, implement the principle of tackling public security problems comprehensively, unremittingly improve public security, and strive to achieve a further turn for the better this year.

The major task of the conference was to relay and implement the guidelines of the national public security work conference. After studying and mastering the guidelines of the central documents, the participants discussed ways to strengthen and reform the province's public security work, implement in an all-round manner the principle of tackling public security problems in a comprehensive way, organize local security organs, and connect labor reform and reeducation.

The conference pointed out: Strengthening and reforming public security work is a major task for the present. We should attentively study and solve the new problems cropping up in the course of strengthening and reforming the work. In reforming public security work, we should adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and proceed from reality to reform the outmoded regulations and restrictions not adaptable to the already changed political and economic situations. In reforming public security work, we must not indiscriminately copy other's experiences to seek uniformity, still less rush headlong into mass action in a mechanical way. The reform should be carried out side by side with other current work.

The conference held: To implement the principle of tackling public security problems comprehensively is an important aspect of the strengthening and reform of public security work. Public security, as a whole, was basically stable in the first half of this year. However, some problems arose repeatedly.

The conference noted: Public security problems are a comprehensive reflection of the various contradictions in society. Consolidating public security is a protracted arduous struggle. We should not overrate the achievements in consolidating public security. The conference urged: Party committees and governments at all levels must pay close attention to public security work and make ceaseless efforts to attend to it. They should enhance understanding, unify thinking, and arouse the entire party to implement the principle of tackling public security problems in a comprehensive way. Currently, they should map out unified plans to organize people to inspect the enforcement of the security, personal and assistance, and education responsibility systems on various fronts and at various departments and units of their own localities. They should improve the systems wherever necessary and give a deadline for these fronts, departments, and units to improve their work. Public security organs should strengthen their specialized work, fully perform their functions in two aspects, correctly apply the law as a weapon, resolutely crack down on serious criminal activities, resolutely eliminate the hideous phenomena which endangers public security, strengthen the basic work at the grassroots levels, exert efforts to straighten things out from the bottom up, intensify ideological and political work, and vigorously prevent crimes.

Zhao Dezun, secretary of the political and legal commission of the provincial CPC Committee, summarized the conference.

PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE FORCE SET UP IN HEILONGJIANG

SK150841 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The Heilongjiang provincial general branch of China's People's Armed Police Force was established yesterday. The inaugural meeting was ceremoniously held at the Harbin Beifang Building.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, Li Jianbai, Wang Fei, and He Shoulun, attended the meeting to acclaim the occasion.

Leading comrades of the provincial Military District and of PLA units stationed locally also attended the meeting. Also present were responsible comrades of relevant departments of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, responsible comrades of Harbin City and the Songhuajiang administrative office, as well as some cadres and fighters of the Armed Police Force stationed in Harbin.

The meeting was presided over by Deputy Governor He Shoulun. Comrade Zhao Dezun delivered a speech. The meeting heard the order issued by the Ministry of Public Security on the appointment of a political commissar, a deputy chief leader, deputy political commissars and a chief of staff of the headquarters of the Heilongjiang general branch of the China's People's Armed Police Force. The order reads: Du Dianwu, director of the provincial Public Security Department, will concurrently hold the post of political commissar of the general police force; (Guo Dapeng) will hold the post of deputy chief leader of the general police force; (Li Xianxing) and (Jin Suixuan) will hold the posts of deputy political commissars; and (Li Mingxi) will hold the post of the chief of staff of the headquarters.

JILIN CONFERENCE ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SK141032 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] At a recent routine work conference, the provincial government made a decision to comprehensively sort out capital construction projects.

The decision notes: Every trade should sort out its capital construction projects one by one, suspend the operation of projects which should be suspended, alleviate the construction of those which should be alleviated, and continue the construction of those which should be continued.

Governor Zhao Xiu drew up a plan for sorting out capital construction projects at the conference.

He said: In recent years, the overextension of our province's capital construction seriously influenced the returns on investment. Therefore, sorting out capital construction projects is an issue in need of immediate solution. Leaders from all levels should attach great importance to this issue and take decisive measures to give up one group of projects and to ensure the construction of another. Covered by the plan are projects with the investments of the state and of state departments and commissions, with loans and funds supplied by the province and with the investments of prefectures, cities, counties, and enterprises. Close down or suspend projects of ordinary processing industries and projects with great energy consumption that should have been closed down or suspended. Priority should be given to arranging projects which conserve energy, make the most of our province's natural resources, and improve subsidiary facilities in a short span of time, with less investment and big returns; and to scientific research projects for universities and colleges.

In principle, we should continue capital construction projects for people's livelihood, such as living quarters for staff and workers, properly reduce the construction of office buildings and nonproductive facilities, and, in particular, give up the capital construction projects carried out by some enterprises under the pretense of technological transformation.

The routine work conference of the provincial government urged: All localities and departments should try by every means possible to support the construction of key state energy and transport projects. Efforts should be made to continue speeding up the pace of construction of key state projects and to yield the best return from investments.

JILIN TAKES STEPS TO SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEMS

SK150931 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Recently the provincial People's Government approved the emergency report of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial Finance Office and the provincial Education Office on solving the housing problems of urban middle and elementary school teachers, staff and workers, urging all localities to take measures to basically solve housing problems in the coming 5 years.

Specific measures are as follows: 1). Every year, the educational administrative department should distribute to middle and elementary school teachers with housing difficulties 15 percent of the houses constructed under unified urban construction plans with state investment and subsidies.

2). Every year, governments at all levels should properly allot a certain amount of reserve funds as subsidies to repair and build houses for teachers, staff and workers.

3). Every year, the province should appropriate 2 million yuan from investment funds for educational capital construction to build living quarters for teachers, staff and workers.

4). Schools may transfer a part of their income from work-study programs to build living quarters for teachers, staff and workers.

5). Adopt the method of some sharing a private house or a public house to solve the housing problems of teachers, staff and workers.

Units in charge of cultural and public health undertakings also have difficulties in arranging houses for staff and workers. Therefore, every year these units should transfer a certain proportion of funds from the investment covered by plans and from the reserve funds of governments at all levels to build houses for staff and workers. In order to solve housing problems in a step-by-step manner, all localities should distribute a certain proportion of the houses constructed under a unified plan to staff and workers.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG MINING ADMINISTRATION -- As of 15 June, the Hegang coal mining administration, Heilongjiang Province, had produced 6.916 million tons of raw coal, topping the production plan by some 21,000 tons and prefulfilling the state-assigned first-half-year plan by 15 days. The tunneling and footage plans set for the first half of the year were also prefulfilled by 28 days and 30 days respectively. [Text] [Harbin DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 83 p 1 SK]

HEILONGJIANG INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE -- The Heilongjiang provincial industrial and communications front fulfilled the first-half-year production plan by the end of June. The total industrial output value increased 5.1 percent over the corresponding period in 1982 and profits amounted to 292 million yuan, an increase of 15.9 percent over the same period in 1982. Profits gained by selling every 100 yuan worth of industrial goods increased 13.6 percent. The economic results were better than the average state level. Deficits incurred by money-losing enterprises dropped by 14.9 percent compared with corresponding period in 1982. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jul 83 SK]

HEILONGJIANG LIGHT INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- By the end of June, the total output value of the second light industrial enterprises across the province totaled 1,128,610,000 yuan, 51.3 percent of the annual plan, an increase of 6.2 percent over the corresponding period in 1982. The increase in profits was greater than the increase in output value during the period between January and May. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jul 83 SK]

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ON PARTY SCHOOL EDUCATION

HK131037 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Summary] "According to XINJIANG RIBAO, the second regional conference on party school work ended on 7 July. Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at the closing ceremony. He pointed out: We should conscientiously implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on putting party school education on regular basis by running well party schools at various levels in our region and cultivating and training a greater number of leading comrades of the party so that they can play a better role in socialist modernization in the autonomous region."

Comrade Wang Enmao said that running party schools well and cultivating and training leading cadres of the party are the most important tasks in party building. He also said that we should conscientiously conduct reform well and put party school education on a regular basis.

"Comrade Wang Enmao said: An important condition for and, in a certain sense, a decisive factor in, running party schools well is to vigorously strengthen the ranks of qualified party school teachers. If party schools do not have qualified teachers, they will not be able to educate the students well.

"Comrade Wang Enmao said: Teaching should be integrated with scientific research in a satisfactory way. Doing a good job of teaching is the central task of the party school, which we should firmly grasp and in which we should attain some achievements. At the same time, we should pay attention to scientific research and the study of basic theories, and strive to attain some achievements. This is conducive to the socialist modernization program. It also helps to raise teaching levels and in carrying out teaching work well. In his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out the necessity to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should therefore study the theoretical question of how to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. I stand for the setting up of a theoretical study institute in the regional Party School. Where conditions permit, party schools in various prefectures, cities, and autonomous prefectures may also set up theoretical study institutes. It is necessary to study the theoretical question of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the different conditions and features in the autonomous region, and the question of how to engage in socialist modernization in our region. For example, there is a nationalities question in the autonomous region. We should therefore study the questions of socialist construction and of nationalities, and study how to solve the nationalities question in the course of socialist construction.

"Comrade Wang Enmao finally said: Party committees at various levels should strengthen their leadership over party schools and make great contributions in training leading cadres of the party. We should regard the work of running party schools well and training leading cadres of the party as the most important task of the party and place it in the important order of the day."

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS TEA PARTY MARKING MUSLIM FESTIVAL

HK131103 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Summary] The regional nationality affairs commission gave a tea party at Kunlun guesthouse in Urumqi yesterday to celebrate the Roza [rouzi 5131 1320] festival [Muslim festival marking end of Ramadan].

"Responsible comrades of the regional party and government organizations and the Urumqi PLA Units, including Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, and Hanabil attended the tea party. (Manaiqimin Kofuqi), director of the regional Nationality Affairs Commission, Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units, and Qi Guo, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the party. They extended their greetings to workers, peasants, herdsmen, intellectuals, and religious and patriotic figures from all nationalities, and expressed the hope that the cadres and masses of all nationalities would conscientiously implement the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech on Xinjiang work, strengthen their unity, advance in the full flush of victory, and carry out various undertakings in Xinjiang in a more satisfactory way.

"Literary and art workers from the Xinjiang song and dance troupe put on brilliant performances of national songs and dances at the tea party."

XINJIANG CURBS PRICE HIKES, EXACTING OF CHARGES

HK141206 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, at a report-back meeting held on 11 July, the regional CPC Discipline Inspection Commission asked all levels of discipline inspection departments throughout Xinjiang to take immediate action to resolutely participate in the activity of curbing the unhealthy tendencies of indiscriminate price hikes and exaction of charges, to pay close attention to investigating and handling the cases of violating party discipline in this regard, to seriously handle the party members and cadres who have seriously violated the law and party discipline, to punish or remove from office those who should be punished or removed from office with absolutely no connivance, and to find out who is harboring wrongdoers. At this meeting, the responsible comrades of eight departments and localities, including the regional Forestry Office, regional Goods and Materials Bureau, regional Chemical Industry Bureau, regional Iron and Steel Company, regional Coal Office, and Urumqi City, reported on the situation and the questions arising from implementing the urgent circular by their units and on how their discipline inspection departments participate in this work. The responsible comrade of the regional CPC Discipline Inspection Commission spoke at the meeting.

HISTORIANS URGE CPC-KUOMINTANG COOPERATION

OW120903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese historians have urged the Kuomintang Taiwan authorities to cooperate with the Chinese Communist Party for the country's reunification and economic modernization.

The call came at an academic seminar last month in Guangzhou marking the 60th anniversary of CPC Third National Congress, which, held in that city, approved forming a united front with the Kuomintang led by Dr Sun Yat-sen.

The symposium was called to evaluate the necessity and possibility of a new period of cooperation between the two parties, according to a report in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Communist Party historians concluded that the policy of cooperation was entirely correct and accorded with conditions in China when the first united front was formed in 1924. The policy was in the best interests of the country, the people, and both political parties, the seminar said, and had helped push the Chinese revolution forward.

The historians said China is facing a new period of Communist-Kuomintang cooperation to achieve the country's reunification. They praised Dr Sun as a great revolutionary willing to place China's national interest above all else and said they hoped the Taiwan authorities and Mr Chiang Ching-kuo would agree to cooperate for China's peaceful reunification and national unity.

More than 40 papers on the subject were presented at the seminar, which was organised by the Guangdong Provincial Society of Communist Party History.

TAIPEI RADIO COMMENTARY ON PRC MILITARY BUILDUP

OW131421 Taipei CNA in English 1336 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, July 13 (CNA) -- Following is a commentary "Target -- ROC" aired by the English program Voice of Free China of the Broadcasting Corporation of China on July 13. The French news agency AFP reported from Hong Kong the other day that Red China is building up its sea arm and crack troops with amphibious capability. Quoting an informed source, AFP said Peking has already held several amphibious exercises. The AFP report surprised nobody, least of all the Republic of China on Taiwan. Intelligence sources in Taipei have reported the same development on more than one occasion within the last couple of years. In spite of Western reports that Peking has decided to downgrade its military modernization in favor of economic buildup, the truth is that Red China is going all-out to modernize its combat capability, especially a cross-channel invasion capability.

Peking's naval arm is essentially a coastal force and will take decades before it can undertake a Falklands-type expedition. Therefore, the immediate goal of Peking's naval buildup is obvious. That is acquiring the ability to give free China on Taiwan a decisive knockout within a relatively short time once the decision to go ahead is made. Those who say that the Taiwan Strait is peaceful and quiet only see things on the surface. Peking has never renounced the use of force against Taiwan and has said time and again how it will deal with the Republic of China as its own problem. There is a lull in the Taiwan Strait only because Peking is not sure of a quick win in case of a military clash with the Republic of China, and a protracted war could lead to developments with serious consequences to the Peking regime's survival. For the time being, the Chinese Communists are using the united front ploy to lure the Republic of China into relaxing its vigilance on the one hand and persuade the U.S. to stop arms sales to Taipei on the other.

At the same time, Red China has been doing all it can to isolate Taipei internationally so as to pave the way for an easy takeover. However, Peking is becoming painfully aware that all the nonmilitary means have failed. All the Trojan horses it has offered to Taipei have been rejected as the people and government of free China are only too familiar with Peking's trickery. Free world nations have also ignored Peking's blandishments and established substantive economic and cultural ties with free China. In the meantime, the Republic of China has continued forging ahead across-the-board, whereas Peking itself is still groping in the dark in connection with its four modernizations. The contrast has made Red China's confidence crisis steadily worse. The endless stream of defections from Red China is eloquent proof that the people on the Chinese mainland no longer have any illusion about the communist regime and are responding to Taipei's call for national reunification under a democratic government. Under such circumstances, it would be no surprise if the Chinese Communist leadership should decide to opt for a military takeover of Taiwan as soon as possible.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT -- Taipei, 9 Jul (CNA) -- Foreign and Overseas Chinese investment in the Republic of China totaled U.S. dollars 229.4 million during the first 6 months of this year. Of the amount, Toyota Motor Co. invested U.S. dollars 119 million, while Overseas Chinese capital accounted for U.S. dollars 9.4 million. The majority of foreign capital were invested in machinery and equipment manufacturing, accounting for 57.53 percent, followed by electronics and electrical appliances, about 20.6 percent, and then plastics and various kinds of rubber-related products. Japan took the lead in the investment, followed by the United States and European countries. As to the Overseas Chinese investment, Hong Kong led the list with U.S. dollars 4.2 million. During the first half year, the government also approved 63 cases of joint venture between local and foreign firms. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0357 GMT 9 Jul 83 OW]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

July 19, 1983

